"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are threatening, with showers, variable winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,261 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow and firm.

Wheat, 81⅛c; corn, 29¼c; cotton, 8c.

CONGRESS.—In the House, Speaker Reed, being again attacked by Mr. Simpson for not appointing committees, challenged him to introduce a resolution directing the Speaker to do so. Mr. Lewis finally introduced the resolution. The vote was on a substitute amendment, offered by Mr. Dingley, and it was defeated by a large vote. The Senate agreed to vote on the Cuban resolution to-day. Mr. Chandler introduced a measure to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness in any year to an amount not to exceed $50,000,000, whenever a deficit in the public revenues should require it.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—In replying to a question in the Reichstag, Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declined to outline the policy of the Government in regard to the tariff relations with the United States while the Dingley Tariff bill remained pending. He announced, however, that unless Germany's protest against the sugar surtax of the pending bill is heeded, Germany will consider the question of whether she could continue the advantages now given to American imports. President Kruger, in his address to the Raad yesterday, said that the relations of the Transvaal to foreign powers were friendly. Ambassador Hay of the United States was received by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle yesterday. Five of the Barcelona Anarchists will be executed to-day. There was a heavy snowstorm in Scotland yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The J. B. Wheeler Banking Company's institutions in Aspen and Colorado Springs, Col., have failed.

An Austrian grape grower who suffered severe losses by hailstorms, erected several batteries on the mountain tops, and when a storm approached, fired at the clouds. The storm clouds were dissipated, and no hail fell.

Senator Allison has come to an agreement with the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee whereby the Tariff bill will be reported to the Senate as soon as the Republicans make it manifest that they have a majority favorable to its being reported. After the bill has been reported it will lie on the table for two weeks.

Page 2.

Bishop Potter made an address complimenting trades unions at a supper of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor.

Mayor Fagin's message to the Hoboken Board of Aldermen criticised the city officials and told what should be done in the interest of the municipality.

A cable car of the Columbus Avenue line hit a repair wagon last evening, throwing it from the track. Windows were smashed and several passengers were thrown down and hurt.

Gen. Horace Porter, the new Ambassador to France, was entertained at a farewell dinner by his fellow-members of the Union League Club. About 240 persons were present. A handsome souvenir book was presented and speeches were made by Gen. Porter, Judge Henry E. Howland, Whitelaw Reid, and others.

Page 3.

Many prominent persons are on the passenger lists of the European steamers which leave New York to-day.

The City Club ratified the lease of the house at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, belonging to T. Roosevelt Roosevelt, for its new home.

Fire in Pittsburg destroyed several great mercantile establishments, causing a total loss of $3,000,000, which is partly insured. One fireman was killed and four injured.

The funeral of William J. Van Arsdale, at the Bedford Street Methodist Church, was attended by many men prominent in railroad and educational circles.

The use of electricity as a motor for the bridge cars has been abandoned temporarily until the motor cars have all been equipped with heavier axles. The cable is now being used.

Representatives of the West End Association appeared before the Board of Estimate and denounced Col. Waring's proposition to locate a Street Cleaning Department stable in West Eighty-ninth Street.

A court order on Saturday forbidding track laying on West Eighth Street, Coney Island, was disregarded. A second order, issued yesterday, was obeyed. The Nassau Company officials have been cited to appear in court to answer to contempt.

Becoming nervous because two policemen were walking behind him, Publisher Walsh of Brooklyn ran, was chased, captured, and taken in a patrol wagon to a station house in that city on suspicion of being a burglar for whom the officers were looking.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday turned his office over to his elected successor, Edward Hoos, after first protesting that the election was illegal. The protest was under the advice of counsel, in order that an appeal may be made to court.

Page 4.

David Milliken, Jr., was appointed an Assistant District Attorney, in place of Vernon M. Davis, resigned.

The Baltimore and Brooklyn baseball teams played a tie game of eleven innings, opening the championship season in Brooklyn yesterday. The attendance was 8,000, in spite of rain.

The chief feature at the Aqueduct races was the success of Jockey Powers, who rode the winning horse in three of the five events. In one of these the odds were 40 to 1. The winners were Braw Lad, Nosey, Friendship, Albert S., and Judge Wardell.

Dean W. Richmond, a member of a well-known and wealthy family, died in a "Raines law hotel" yesterday without medical attention. The Coroner's investigation indicates that death was the result of an accidental fall.

Page 5.

President McKinley says that further Consular appointments as a rule will be deferred until after the adjournment of Congress.

Page 7.

Iorosis discussed art in its relation to the higher life of the Nation at its regular meeting yesterday.

Justice Barrett, who is at Lakewood, is reported to be greatly improved in health and able to go out walking and driving.

Hyman Green, eighty years old, was sent to Gouverneur Hospital Sunday with $1,142 in his filthy clothing. It was not found till relatives made inquiries.

The incorporators of the Maurice Grau Opera Company organized by electing officers yesterday Robert Dunlap talked of the prospects of grand opera, promising unprecedented seasons in 1898 and 1899. He says Mr. Damrosch may get the Opera House next Winter.

In replying to a question in the Reichstag, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declined to outline the policy of the Government in regard to the tariff relations with the United States while the Dingley Tariff bill remained pending. He announced, however, that unless Germany's protest against the sugar surtax of the pending bill is heeded, Germany will consider the question of whether she could continue the advantages now given to American imports.

Page 10.

The Park Commissioners decided to have the asphalting of the Eighth Avenue circle completed at once. They will ask the Board of Estimate for money to improve trans-Harlem park roads.

Page 11.

Miss Nettie Wickham, well known as a teacher of elocution, was found dead in a room adjoining her studio, in Twenty-first Street. She had been suffering for more than two years with kidney trouble.

Page 12.

Curio hunters, calling at the City Hall to request souvenir bricks from the temporary tomb of Grant were disappointed. The Mayor has them for distribution to Grand Army posts.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen decided against the Third Avenue Company's application for a franchise on the transverse road through Central Park, at Sixty-fifth Street.

The police authorities are generally satisfied with the manner in which the Raines law amendments were enforced Sunday. A large majority of those accused of violating the excise laws were held for trial in the City Magistrates courts.

John Collins failed in an equity suit to secure a duplicate bond for $1,000 from the Manhattan Railway Company, Judge Andrews holding that its loss was due entirely to the negligence of the plaintiff and his wife.

The Citizens' Union leaders propose to put their candidates in the field as soon as possible after Gov. Black has acted on the Greater New York charter. They will appoint no conference committees to confer with other parties.

The second day of the bi-centennial celebration of Trinity Church was marked by an address by the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet N. Potter, on the church's educational history. Communion and choral services were also held. The church was open to visitors all day.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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FIRED CANNON AT CLOUDS.

An Austrian Grape Grower's Successful Experiment in Warding Off Hailstorms.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Possibly it was from noticing the unsuccessful attempts made by the would-be rainmakers in the United States to bring down showers when wanted that an ingenious Austrian grape-grower was induced to reverse the American practice. An account of his experiment is given by United States Consul Stephan, at Annaberg, in a report to the State Department.

The Austrian owned extensive vineyards situated on the southern slopes of the mountains, in a locality often visited by destructive hailstorms. He decided to install and test the plan of firing off cannon to drive off the hailstorms. He erected six stations, commanding a territory about two miles in extent. Each station sheltered ten mortars, and a corps of volunteers handled them.

The practical test is thus described:

"Threatening black clouds made their appearance on the summits of the Bachor Mountains. At a given signal all the mortars were fired off, and the continuous detonations in a few moments caused a sudden reaction in the movements of the clouds. The cloud wall opened up funnel-like; the mouth of the funnel began to rise in the form of consecutive rings, expanding gradually until all the clouds scattered and entirey disappeared. No hail nor even a sudden downpour of rain fell. The same experience was gone through six times last Summer, and has without a single exception proved a successful prevention."

COLORADO BANKS ASSIGN.

J. B. Wheeler, a Mining Millionaire, Forced to Close Two of His Institutions.

ASPEN, Col., May 3.—The J. B. Wheeler Banking Company made an assignment this morning to Herbert L. McNair. No schedule of the assets and liabilities has been filed, and as yet it is impossible to ascertain the amount. This company assigned during the panic of 1893 and since that time has done very little business. J. B. Wheeler came here ten years ago and made an immense fortune out of mining, but he has been unfortunate in litigation. Judgments for over $1,200,000 have been rendered against him. It is thought this has something to do with his closing his banking business.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 3.—The Wheeler Banking Company of Manitou closed its doors to-day. The reason for this action was a telegraphic order from J. B. Wheeler, now in New York. There was no reason given in the telegram for the assignment, which was a mere order to make an assignment. The bank has been doing very little business the past six months. M. A. Leddy was named by Mr. Wheeler as assignee. The Manitou Bank was capitalized for $500,000. This bank closed in 1893, but paid all its obligations and resumed in a short time.

DECISION FOR NEW YORK LIFE.

Stockholders of the Wyandotte Loan and Trust Company Liable.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 3.—Judge Foster of the United States Circuit Court to-day delivered an opinion in the case of the New York Life Insurance Company against the stockholders of the Wyandotte Loan and Trust Company. The decision concludes:

"There is serviceable liability imposed on each stockholder, and the creditor could proceed at law against any single one, but it does not follow that this remedy is necessarily exclusive. I can see no good purpose to be served where a stockholder is indebted for subscriptions to stock in a bankrupt corporation, as well as for his double liability under the statute to put the creditor to a double proceeding to reach the funds and assets to which he is entitled by judgment. Each stockholder is liable for the full amount he subscribed. The demurrers are overruled."

IDLE IRON MILL SOLD.

A Chicago Company Invests in an Old Michigan Property.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 3.—The Consolidated Rail Joint Company of Chicago Heights, Chicago, has bought the plant of the Muskegon Iron and Steel Company, which has been lying idle five years. The works cost $150,000, and were sold for much less.

Charles H. Hackley was the owner, having bought the plant at receiver's sale. The works will be put in order as soon as possible, and when ready to run, the Chicago mill will be closed. The company gets a bonus of $10,000, conditioned on employing 100 men.

SUIT OVER FREIGHT DESTROYED.

A Point of Interest to Shippers Raised Against a Railroad.

PITTSBURG, May 3.—Nelson Morris & Co., with Armour & Co., will sue the Pennsylvania Railroad for the loss of seven carloads of beef burned in last night's fire. The beef came from Chicago Saturday afternoon, and was switched down Liberty Street and allowed to remain there, where the flames caught the cars.

The meat companies claim the meat was in transit, as it had not been delivered inside the building. The Pennsylvania Railroad will claim that leaving the goods in front of the doors constitutes delivery.

TURKS MARCHING ON VOLO

Foreign Warships Take Up a Position Farther Out Leaving the Greeks Free Range.

FRENCH SAILORS FOR PATROL

Greek Treasure Conveyed to Athens—People Leave the City and the Fleet Prepares for Its Defense.

LONDON, May 3.—The Standard's correspondent at Volo will say to-morrow that the Greek fleet is taking position to shell the heights of the defile leading to Macrinitza, in case the Turks succeed in turning the Greek flank and marching to Volo.

A dispatch to The Times from Larissa says it is alleged there that the report that Volo has been occupied by the Turks is not true, but that the Greeks have resolved to concentrate their forces there and make a stand.

A dispatch to The Times from Volo says the Greek navy is much dejected by the rumor that the powers have neutralized the ports of Turkey which were open to Greek attack without any compensatory action.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Volo will say to-morrow that the foreign warships have moved further out, leaving the Greek fleet free range, and that the Greek fleet has sent four heavy guns to Velestino.

A majority of the inhabitants of Volo have migrated to Athens and the Island of Euboea. The town is calmer, owing to the arrival of the Greek squadron and French, British, and Italian warships. Two hundred French sailors are patrolling the streets in order to reassure the inhabitants.

The Greek Treasury of Thessaly, comprising 100 chests of money, has been lying at the French Consulate. The treasure was transported on board a Greek warship today and conveyed to Athens.

The Turks are approaching in the direction of Velestino, where 18,000 Greeks are encamped and skillfully intrenched.

SKIRMISHES ABOUT PHARSALOS

Greek Officers Threaten to Resign Unless They Are Led Against the Turks.

LONDON, May 3.—The Times will print the following dispatch to-morrow from Velestino:

"During the fighting here last week the Greek losses included Officer and Deputy Sylitzi, who was killed. It is rumored that many officers have told the Crown Prince Constantin that they will return their swords unless they are led against the Turks. There is a strong feeling at Pharsalos. The despair over the mistakes of the campaign has been obliterated by a desire to regain the esteem of Europe. Only 4,000 soldiers are actually posted at Pharsalos. The remainder are distributed in well-chosen positions. Discipline is improving, though organization is still somewhat defective.

"The Seventh Regiment of infantry, under Col. Regli, advanced to a low plateau on the left, where two batteries were in position. Gen. Smolenski had ordered the shelling to begin when the enemy were well within range; consequently the guns did not open fire before 5:30 P. M. The Turks were evidently about 14,000 strong. Their cavalry reconnoitred the woods where the Greeks were concealed, but the batteries remained silent until 6 o'clock, and at that time the fire fell far short of being effective, though the Greek practice was the best I have yet noted. The Turks ran away from the shells, but continued to advance in good order. Our right was really never engaged and the railway station was defended by only a small force with two Krupp guns. Toward the end the large Turkish centre was seen to advance in the distance, but sunset at 6:45 o'clock caused a temporary cessation of hostilities."

The Times will print to-morrow the following dispatch from its Volo correspondent, dated 3 P. M. to-day:

"When I arrived at Velestino yesterday afternoon I had just seen the Turkish infantry advancing in two columns, intending to cut the railway. The Greeks, 12,000 strong, under Gen. Smolenski, by whose side I watched the encounter, in the rear of the Eighth Regiment, under Col. Gannikosta, gradually advanced—one battalion to hold the railway, the other to support the artillery, which had mountain guns on the right centre.

"Trains are running to Pharsalos now, and I managed to get through. Returning on horseback in the darkness to Volo, I was captured by the Greek outposts, thanks to the failure of headquarters to issue regular passes. I was treated with much civility, but was detained until a late hour.

"Having met reinforcements on the way to Velestino, I went out again to-day, when the Greeks brought up nearly the whole Pharsalos force. Save in the sharp struggles during the night the Greeks have been successful, holding their ground. The Turks mounted a battery on a hill facing the Greek left, approached the end of the wood, and burned a small village. Nearly all the fighting to-day has been on the extreme right, in the direction of Lake Karla and the eastern Volo road. Whoever gains this road commands Volo and could close off retreat here.

"The train still runs to Velestino, the officials displaying the greatest coolness and courage. In one case a railway Director is working the locomotive.

"More decisive fighting is expected to-morrow, (Tuesday.) As yet the Greek losses have not been heavy. The Red Cross Society, formerly much in evidence, is now conspicuous by absence, and this fact causes comment."

The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph will say to-morrow:

"I had an interview to-day with M. Ralli, who told me that the report sent by the Ministers of War and of the Interior from Pharsalos was in most respects highly satisfactory. He said they had wired him from Pharsalos that the front line of the army was in battle aray and the Turkish attack imminent. All the preparations possible had been made for a heroic defense, and the spirit of the army was much better than before, owing to the change in the supreme command.

"M. Ralli declared that the victory at Velestino was the most splendid achievement of the war, the Greeks capturing an enormous quantity of arms, ammunition, and horses. The Turks, after this crushing defeat, M. Ralli believes, are not likely to re-engage in hostilities in that quarter.

"Under the circumstances, the Cabinet deems it advisable to leave Gen. Smolenski with his own brigade and not to promote him to a higher post for the moment."

DELYANNIS SEVERELY BLAMED.

Left Greece Without Ammunition or Defenses and Said She Was Prepared for War.

ATHENS, via Brindisi, Italy, May 3.—The following dispatch to The Associated Press has been sent from Athens by way of Brindisi, in order to escape the censor:

"It is probable that no Minister ever better deserved humiliation and dismissal than M. Delyannis, the former Premier. A little more than three weeks ago he declared everything was prepared for war. But, until the beginning of the fighting, no preparations were made to resist a possible invasion of Thessaly. A few trenches were dug in front of Larissa, and one or two earthworks were erected. But ten days ago (the date the dispatch left Athens is not given) not a spade had been used to erect batteries or earthworks to defend the exits of the half dozen passes leading to the Thessalian Plains. All the preparations made were to invade Macedonia; but even the preparations to invade Macedonia were hopelessly inadequate.

"A military expert who made a tour of the centres where serious preparations might have been expected says in one arsenal, commanded by a Colonel of artillery, there were less than fifty cases of shell and only one field piece and one mountain battery. The principal depot supplying ammunition to the army in Thessaly only had a reserve of 1,200 rounds of shells and a few hundred cases of cartridges. Near Athens there is a good powder factory; but the cartridge cases have to be imported, and there is an imperative demand for them. It is understood that many hundred thousands were ordered in Austria, but it is not known where they are, their transport being delayed by the Austrian Government. The gun ammunition is almost exhausted, and a Scotch foundry at the Piraeus has been ordered to cast shells in haste.

"There are now in Athens 18,000 Reservists who have been called to the colors, and who are wandering in the streets in tattered civilian clothes. The Government has no uniforms or cloth, and the Government's stores are without rifles. The Government, for weeks past, has been appealing to merchants to sell rifles, of which 200,000 of the old Gras pattern, discarded by the French Army, and imported by speculators, are being sold to members of the Ethnike Hetairia Society, (National League,) at about $1.87 each. It was the inability of the Government to provide rifles for the recruits which led to the riot of Tuesday.

"At Patras, a French steamer brought a cargo of rifles, and a mob seized a lighter full of the weapons.

"On Tuesday a revolution seemed inevitable, the whole business quarter being looted, and the guard for the palace having refused to leave the barracks. Affairs were so serious that many officers from the warships at the Piraeus landed in plain clothes, but with uniforms in their portmanteau, in order to be in readiness to defend the palace and the royal family. In this connection, marines and soldiers were held in readiness to disembark from the warships at a moment's notice."

KING ALEXANDRER AT ANTIVARI.

Saluted by an American Warship in the Seaport of Montenegro.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, May 3.—King Alexander of Servia arrived at Antivari, the seaport of Montenegro, this morning. He was met by the Crown Prince, Danilo Alexander, and was escorted to the palace. The batteries ashore fired a salute, and an American vessel present fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The royal party shortly afterward started for this city.

FURIOUS AGAINST THE PRINCES.

Mob Desecrates Constantin's House and Disturbs the Churches.

LONDON, May 3.—The Athens correspondent of The Times will say to-morrow:

"The newspaper clamor against the three Princes continues, but the majority of educated and reflecting people regard the possibility of revolution with dismay and are prepared to support the dynasty, should the danger become imminent.

"It must be understood that there are no Socialists, Anarchists, or similar organizations in Greece. Therefore, even should Royalty take its departure, there is no prospect or likelihood of any movement like the Paris Commune."

The Athens correspondent of The Standard will say to-morrow that on Sunday a crowd, summoned by the ringing of church bells, proceeded to the residence of the Crown Prince Constantin in Achaia, seized the arms of the royal guards, smashed the furniture, and burned all the papers they could lay their hands on. The village was greatly excited by the incident, and there were further disturbances in the churches during the prayers for members of the royal family.

CAUGHT BY A TROLLEY ROPE.

Narrow Escape from Hanging of a Richmond Business Man.

RICHMOND, Va., May 3.—Jesse W. Clark, a well-known business man here, to-day had a narrow escape from death by hanging. He was on the free bridge between here and Manchester, watching some fishermen. An electric street car passed at the time. At the sound of the ringing of the motorman's gong Clark stepped to one side of the track. There was a brisk wind blowing, and the trolley rope, which had considerable play, blew to one side and in some unaccountable manner caught young Clark around the throat.

Clark says he was thrown to the flooring of the bridge and was dragged some eight feet before he got out of the tangle. The rope then broke, and the young man was left lying on the bridge in an unconscious condition, which lasted for about five minutes.

Meantime the conductor and motorman did not know that the accident had occurred until it was discovered that the trolley was off. This caused the car to stop, and the trouble was then ascertained, the car having gone some distance toward the Richmond side of the bridge. Clark received a painful cut about the chin, and his neck was severely bruised by the rope.

$25.30 Round Trip to Tennessee Centennial and Exposition, Nashville, Tenn.

Pennsylvania and Southern Railway via Washington and Asheville, through the "Land of the Sky"; only line operating Pullman sleeping car New York to Nashville without change. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, each week, round-trip rates, New York to Nashville, $25.30. Low rates other days. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

GREECE DOES NOT YIELD

King George's Cabinet Declines to Invoke the Mediation of the Powers.

TURKS ADVANCE ON PHARSALOS

Asked for an Armistice in Order to Bury Their Dead—A Decisive Battle Seems to be at Hand Near Velestino.

LONDON, May 3.—The chief points of interest in the situation to-night are: First, that the decision of the Ministers who have returned from the Greek frontier seems to be in favor of a continuance of the war; and, second, that fighting continued almost incessantly at Velestino from last Tuesday until Sunday, with the result that Gen. Smolenski has been prevented from actually assuming his new duties as Chief of Staff.

As a further result the Greeks at Velestino have managed to retain their positions, but they are too much fatigued to follow up their success.

Altogether, fourteen officers have been recalled from Crete, to be sent on to Thessaly; and this, also, is a proof of the intention of the new Cabinet to continue the war. The movement is actuated by necessity. All the best officers are being sent to the front; nor is there any intention yet displayed to evacuate Crete.

The Turkish Army is advancing in three columns on Pharsalos, while an additional column is operating in the direction of Volo. As the Volo column could easily take Velestino in the rear, the Greek position is very precarious. This probably explains the retention of Gen. Smolenski there, as it was natural to expect him to go to Pharsalos to assume the supreme command. Everything points to an inevitable retreat by the Greeks on Domokos. The diplomatic situation continues obscure, with a constant interchange of dispatches between European Cabinets and an incessant interviewing of Ministers.

Advices from Athens say the Cabinet remained in council from midnight on Sunday until after 7 o'clock this morning. It is evident that the crisis approaches.

It is said here on good authority that the powers have made overtures to Greece on the subject of peace, but that the Government declines to invoke the mediation of Europe. The King has decided to remain here for the present.

It appears that the Turks asks an armistice in order to bury their dead. The request was referred to the commander in chief, from whom no definite reply is forthcoming, but the armistice is tacitly observed. The Greeks speak with emotion of the enemy's gallantry.

The Turks had evidently planned to surprise the Greek military authorities before they could recover from the bewilderment of the retreat from Larissa and to intercept the railway at Velestino, thus cutting off Pharsalos from the nearest base of supplies and pushing in a strong wedge of troops in order to threaten Volo and Pharsalos.

They could have been captured or annihilated if there had been a sufficient rolling stock to transport Greek reinforcements from Pharsalos, or if Gen. Smolenski's troops had not been too tired to attempt a flank movement.

When Gen. Smolenski starts for Pharsalos to assume his duties as Chief of Staff, Gen. Pannikosta will probably succeed him in command of the Second Brigade.

GREECE RECALLS VASSOS.

Cretans Reject the Autonomy Offered Foreign Admirals.

LONDON, May 3.—Advices from Athens say the Greek Government has recalled Col. Vassos from Crete. He will be replaced in command of the Greek forces in the island by Col. Staikos.

The Admirals commanding the fleets of the foreign powers in Cretan waters had a conference yesterday with the insurgent leaders at Paleokastro, and promised the latter complete autonomy, including that the nomination of their ruler should be subject to the ratification of the Cretan Assembly. The insurgent leaders, however, cut the discussion short and reiterated that their motto remains, "Annexation to Greece or Death."

PRESTIGE IN EPIRUS GONE.

Further Withdrawal of Greeks from Arta Expected.

LONDON, May 3.—Advices from Arta say that the chief local authorities and about 100 inhabitants of that place have returned there. Panic, however, still prevails at Arta. All the stores are closed, and the military authorities are said to be contemplating further withdrawal of the Greek troops in that vicinity. In the direction of Fillipiada flames are visible.

An armed Greek priest has been attempting to restore the morale of the troops at Arta by preaching a crusade against the Turks in the public square.

A dispatch from Arta says that the Turks have occupied the bridge at Louros. The Greek troops, according to Constantinople advices, are evacuating Arta.

GERMANY AND GREECE.

Question as to the Former's Attitude in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 3.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to Mr. Edward J. C. Norton, Liberal, Member for Devonport, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, said that no suggestion had been received from Germany looking to the punishment of Greece or to forcing the Island of Crete to return to Turkish rule.

Mr. Curzon added that it was not necessary for the Government to pledge itself to frustrate "such ridiculous proposals," as they were not likely to be made.

King George Seized with Spasms.

PARIS, May 3.—An Athens dispatch to The Figaro asserts that King George is suffering from cardiacal spasms, and that his physicians insist that a change of air to the Island of Milo or to the Island of Syra is necessary.

German and Russians Killed.

LONDON, May 3.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle will say to-morrow that among the dead on the Turkish side at Velestino were a German Major and two Russian officers.

SANTA MARIA IS BURNED.

Huts, Furniture, and Tobacco Destroyed, and a Hundred Families Made Homeless by the Insurgents.

HAVANA, May 3.—It was officially announced to-day that on Saturday last the insurgents attacked the cultivated zone of Vueltas, Province of Santa Clara, and burned the ward of Santa Maria, fifty huts, a quantity of furniture, and 2,000 bales of tobacco, rendering 100 families homeless. The military commander of the district has asked for assistance, and the Extremadura Battalion has been sent to reinforce him.

To-day La Lucha refers editorially to the serious character of the financial situation. This is aggravated, it says, by the instability of the Government's resolutions as to bank bills and by the speculators in the war issues. At this rate, according to La Lucha, it will soon come to pass that no one will know the real value of a piece of paper currency, or how far to depend upon it to procure the necessities of life, in spite of the Government's assurances that its issues are current and redeemable at full face value.

RETURNED TO CONSCIOUSNESS.

The Maine Widow Who Hanged Herself May Yet Recover.

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 3.—To the surprise of the neighbors and the attending physician, Mrs. Mary O. Bates, the aged Biddeford widow, who hanged herself yesterday, and whose death was announced after nine hours' of unconsciousness, was revived to-day.

It is now believed that she will recover.

REED ABANDONS HIS WHEEL.

Modesty Given as the Cause of the Speaker's Failure to Ride.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Speaker Reed has abandoned the use of the bicycle while in Washington. He would like to ride his wheel, for he enjoys the exercise. And it is the marvel of all who have wheeled over the matchless roads of the National capital that he refrains. He does so, however, on the ground of the attention he would attract astride his pneumatic steed, and his natural modesty.

THE WESTERN UNION WIRES.

Efforts to Maintain Connection with the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., May 3.—The Western Union, through its New York attorney, in the Federal court here to-day made a plea for indefinite postponement of the suit to force it and the Union Pacific to separate their wires. It requests that before any further proceedings are had the receivers be made defendants. An accounting between the Union Pacific and the Western Union is asked for.

It is thought that the defendants are hoping to defer entering the decree until after the sale of the road, when, possibly, the necessity of the decree may be avoided by the ratification of the old contract by the new company, or the making of a new contract.

GAGE CANCELS CERTIFICATES.

A Total of Over Fifty Millions to be Supplanted by Other Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Gage has determined to cancel the new one-dollar, two-dollar, and five-dollar silver certificates outstanding as they come into the Treasury. The total foots up $16,280,000 ones, $8,144,000 twos, and $30,000,000 fives—$54,424,000 in all. It may take years to wipe out the entire issues and substitute bills.

It can be said authoritatively, however, that no more of the so-called "new certificates" will be printed. Neither will fresco painters be called in to make designs for the substitutes. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing had been endeavoring to force these certificates into circulation.

EARTHQUAKE IN VIRGINIA.

Residents of Several Towns Frightened by the Severe Shaking.

RICHMOND, Va., May 3.—Salem, Radford, Pulaski, Blacksburg, Christiansburg, Roanoke, Wythesville, Fincastle, and other points in Southwestern Virginia reported having experienced earthquake shocks today.

At most places there were two shocks, one shortly after noon and the other at about 4 P. M. Radford appears to have been the point of the most pronounced disturbance. Bricks were thrown from chimneys and plastering was knocked down. The reports indicate that the movement was from southeast to northwest.

At several points in the southwest there was snow last night. No seismic disturbance seems to have been felt in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues relatively low over the lake regions, New England, and the Atlantic States, also on the Rocky Mountain plateau; it is relatively high over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The barometer has risen in the Atlantic States, the central valleys, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope; it has fallen on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is lower in New England and warmer in the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys. Rain has fallen in New England, the lake regions, Ohio Valley, and the North Atlantic States.

Unsettled weather, with showers, is indicated for New England and the Middle States for Tuesday and the weather will probably clear in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley Tuesday morning. The temperature will rise slowly in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley and remain about stationary in the other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	49	49	50
6 A. M.	49	48	50
9 A. M.	53	50	53
12 M.	58	55	60
4 P. M.	61	49	54
6 P. M.	60	49	54
9 P. M.	60	48	51
12 P. M.	60	48	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....52¾
Weather Bureau.....52
Corresponding date 1896.....54
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....55

TARIFF PLAN AGREED UPON

Senator Allison Comes to an Agreement with the Democrats on the Finance Committee.

MAY BE REPORTED THIS WEEK

The Balance of Power Held by Senator Jones, Who Is Opposed to Delay—No Debate for Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Senator Allison, Chairman of the Republican sub-committee which is preparing the Tariff bill for the Senate, had a conference to-day with the Democratic members of the Finance Committee and arranged with them a programme for getting the bill into the Senate. According to this agreement, the bill will be reported to the full committee to-morrow if the Republicans find they desire to hold it no longer, and it will then be passed on to the Senate as soon as the Republicans make it manifest that they have a majority favorable to its being reported.

Mr. Allison renewed the effort to secure consent to have the bill reported after to-morrow's meeting without conditions, but the Democrats refused to accede. They would only agree not to insist upon holding the bill in committee for detailed inspection after the Republicans had shown that they had a clear majority in committee favorable to the bill. Senator Allison accepted these terms.

This arrangement will throw the responsibility of deciding the length of time the bill shall be held upon Senator Jones of Nevada, a Silver Republican, who holds the balance of power. He was opposed at first to an immediate report, but the indications now are quite decisive that he will not lend himself to any prolonged consideration of the bill in committee. He has practically said as much to his friends.

Senator Jones takes the position that the silver Republicans want the bill to pass, even though it may not afford all the protection they may desire, and, while he may not get all he asks, he will vote to put the bill in the Senate.

The bill will be presented to the full committee at 10 o'clock to-morrow, but the present plans do not contemplate giving it to the press until it shall be presented to the Senate.

The Democrats expect that the bill will be held in committee for two or three days, but do not count upon retaining it for the two weeks, which is the time they first asked for. After it is reported the bill will be allowed to lie on the table for ten days or two weeks before being taken up for debate.

The movement of Eastern Senators in opposition to the proposition to place hides on the dutiable list is led by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Frye of Maine. Both these Senators have had frequent interviews with the sub-committee with the hope of prevailing upon them to alter their decision. They have, however, so far received no assurance of acquiescence, and the impression is general in the Senate that when the bill is reported it will be found to contain a provision for a hide duty of 1½ cents per pound. Some of the opposing Senators announce their intention to carry the fight to the Senate, and they hope to have the assistance of Democratic Senators who oppose a duty on raw material.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota to-day presented the following amendments to be proposed to the Tariff bill:

Flax straw, $7 per ton; flax not hackled or dressed, 2 cents per pound; flax hackled, known as dressed line, 5 cents per pound; tow or flax not retted, three-quarters of 1 cent per pound; tow and flax retted, 1 cent per pound. Another amendment proposes adding to the free list sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of white pine when not planed or finished.

The sub-committee has agreed to concede an advance on oranges and lemons, providing for a duty on them of 1 cent a pound. This is in accordance with the request of the California growers, as presented by Senator Jones. There also will be an increase on borax and soda and their preparations, but it will not be so great as the Nevada Senator requested. A duty on hides and a slight increase on third-class wools also are assured.

SENATE HAS AN EYE TO REVENUE.

Fear that the Dingley Schedules Would Not Meet the Treasury's Needs.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Republicans of the Finance Committee may not have a good Tariff bill to report to the Democrats of the committee, but whatever it is, they have so far kept it pretty well to themselves.

For some reasons that are made known there is ground for believing that it will be a revenue bill to a much greater extent than the Dingley bill. Some of the reasons are those of necessity, arising from a desire to avoid as long as possible the selling of bonds to replenish the Treasury of the United States.

While Mr. Dingley was making his bill the desirability of heading off, as far as possible, the flood of importations, that would come in in expectation of an advance of duties was thought of, and the retroactive clause was added to ward off the importations of articles of large use, and upon which it was intended to increase the duties. But the retroactive clause has not operated as generally as was hoped. Take wool, for instance. Mr. Dingley expected to derive a large amount of revenue from wool and woolen goods in the very first year of his tariff. He imposed duties on wool and woolen goods, some of them much in advance of the duties of the McKinley law.

But they have not prevented a flood of wool from rushing to Boston and New York and Philadelphia. The Bureau of Statistics will publish in a few days the figures showing the importations of wool for the three months ending March 31. They amounted to the very large quantity of 116,984,112 pounds of wool, valued at $17,162,511. During the same period in 1896 the wool imported was about 69,000,000 pounds. Of the nearly 117,000,000 pounds imported this year, 58,734,272 pounds were of the first class, 34,722,543 pounds were of the third class, and 5,546,229 pounds were of the second class.

The probability is that the figures of April will show an increasing importation, and that the loading up will not stop with April. One estimate is that there will be nearly two years' stock of wool in the country before the new tariff becomes operative. If that should be the case, the expectation of the Ways and Means Committee that the

revenue from wool will be something like $67,000,000 will prove to be a delusion.

Examination of some other figures of importations has helped to cause some concern, not to say alarm, in the Finance Committee as to where the increased revenue to the estimated amount of $273,000,000 is to be obtained. Some inkling of this concern has reached the public from the committee. There is no doubt that the members of the Finance Committee have had the information to justify the doubt they are said to feel about the adequacy of the Dingley bill to provide increased revenue. The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department supplied the Committee with charts showing the revenue derived in 1896 in each of the schedules enumerated in the bill. It was found, for instance, that in the metal schedule tin plate, even at a low rate of duty, furnished about half the revenue, and that excepting a few leading articles the amount of revenue derived from the other articles in that schedule was inconsiderable.

The lesson of these charts to the Finance Committee plainly was that for revenue there were a few articles that could be relied upon to provide the bulk of the revenue and others that might just as well, for revenue purposes, be put in the free list. It is the discovery that the Finance Committee must have sought for other sources of revenue that excited the belief that new taxes must be imposed. And there seems to be no doubt that while abandoning or reducing some of the duties that are not revenue-producing the committee may have attempted to secure some revenue from tea, that they have contrived a method of taxing beer which may not be a direct tax, and that they even have thought of taxing coffee. The committee do not believe that even with the hurrying in of great quantities of wool and sugar far in excess of present demands the revenue will fall so low that it will be necessary to sell bonds to keep the Treasury with a balance to work upon. If they are quite free from concern in this matter they are more sanguine than some of the Senators out of the committee, and they will find few sympathizers in the House.

WOMAN'S BUILDING OPEN.

A Tribute Paid to the Pioneer Mothers of Tennessee at the Centennial Exposition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 3.—The assembly hall of the Woman's Building was the scene of a brilliant gathering to-day, it being the day set apart for the formal opening of the Woman's Building, which is one of the chief features of the Exposition.

Mrs. William D. Beard of Memphis presented to Mrs. V. L. Kirkman a gavel of oak made from the corner log of one of the first capital buildings erected in Tennessee, on behalf of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Kirkman responded in graceful and felicitous language, thanking the federation of clubs on behalf of the woman's department.

Mrs. Kirkman reviewed briefly the history of womanhood of the State from the days of the pioneers to the present time, dwelling particularly upon the love of home showed by the early settlers.

Mrs. Grosvenor and Miss Temple, Vice Presidents, made brief addresses, and Mrs. Kirkman declared the building open. Fireworks and music to-night closed the day's programme.

MAYOR FAGIN'S MESSAGE.

Criticises Officials—Tells What Should Be Done for Hoboken.

The new Board of Aldermen of Hoboken organized yesterday. Joseph S. Weinthal was elected President and Martin U. McDermott City Clerk. Mayor Fagan's message criticised the city officials for conducting their business loosely, and said that in view of the condition of affairs generally there was great need for economy. He also advised the board that it must deal liberally with the German steamship companies if the city wished to keep their vessels at the Hoboken Docks. He thought the city should earnestly advocate the proposed extension of the pier lines.

He also counselled liberal treatment of all railroads that would have a tendency to promote the city's growth and furnish rapid transit. He commented sharply upon the management of the Fire Department. He thought its standard should be raised and its equipment improved as rapidly as possible. He also suggested that arrangements should be made to connect Hoboken with the Hudson Boulevard by a loop, and if this could not be done that a viaduct should be built to Jersey City Heights, which could easily be done by extending Park Avenue.

He believed that Jersey City would gladly co-operate in either movement. He also suggested that the main streets of the city should be asphalted and measures taken at once to put Hoboken abreast of other cities in the matter of good roads.

He also appointed William Fenton and John Bruning to the Fire Board, to succeed Gustav Hauser and Michael Lally, Jr. The latter was transferred to the Police Board, to which Henry Hirtler was also appointed, the retiring members being John Bruning and Patrick Smith. Dr. E. Steadman was reappointed to the Health Board.

RAILROAD MEN ENTER POLITICS.

First Branch of the New American League Launched in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Illinois railroad employes have as a body entered politics. The initial organization was launched at the Great Northern Hotel, with fifty charter members. It is known as The Chicago League, No. 1, of The American Railroad League.

The local league thus organized is an offshoot of a National body, the American Railroad League, which was recently organized with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. Desire for political power is the object of the organization. These men represent over 50,000 railroad employes in the city. It is expected that fully forty leagues will soon be organized in Chicago.

JUDGE BAKER VINDICATED.

The Indianapolis Bar Association Will Not Discipline Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 3.—The Indianapolis Bar Association made another effort to-day to discipline Judge Baker of the Federal Court for peppery language used by him to ex-Attorney General Miller during the trial of the street railway receivership case, and because of words in connection with the defendants in the case, in which he was quoted as saying:

"Men who sell watered stock ought to be hung from lamp-posts erected by public subscriptions."

The committee reported, however, that whatever he said was in sorrow, because he could give no redress, besides which the association had no jurisdiction. After a long discussion, this report was adopted by a substantial majority.

Fair at St. Thomas's House.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower will open a fair at St. Thomas's House, 229 East Fifty-ninth Street, at 8 o'clock this evening. The object of the fair is to raise sufficient money to purchase a new organ for St. Thomas's Chapel, in East Sixtieth Street. A fund for this purpose was started some time ago, and now the Rev. W. H. Pott, the vicar of the chapel, has about $2,000 toward the $5,000 that is required. It is expected that the balance will be raised at the fair.

The Times's Educational Enterprise.

There has been but one opinion as to the exhaustiveness and thoroughness of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The only trouble, heretofore, has been with the price and plan of payment. The very homes, the very families that needed the great reference library most never usually the ones which could least afford an outlay ALL IN A LUMP. The price, too, asked for the original Edinburgh edition (completed in 1889, see announcement elsewhere,) has always been practically prohibitive to lean purses. The present publishers took the initiative in breaking down the barrier of price, and later, to meet an imperative need, they undertook to provide a Supplement which should take rank with the original work. This has just been completed, filling five Royal Octavo Volumes, uniform with the 25 vols. composing the work as it hitherto stood. To make the enlarged and perfected 30-volume edition widely known at once the publishers were prevailed on to offer a special plan of purchase and reduced prices. THE NEW YORK TIMES controls the distribution in this territory and secures TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS the advantage of low prices, immediate possession, and gradual payment.—Adv.

FAREWELL TO GEN. PORTER

A Banquet Given to Him by His Fellow Members of the Union League Club.

A SILVER-BOUND SOUVENIR

About Two Hundred and Forty Friends Bid Him Good-Bye—The Guest's Response to Judge Howland—The Advice Given the New Ambassador by Whitelaw Reid.

A banquet was given to Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Union League Club, by his fellow-members, at Delmonico's last evening. Covers for about 240 persons were laid in the large dining room, which had for its decorations only the French and American flags, these referring to the guest's departure to-day as American Ambassador to France.

Henry E. Howland presided. At the guest's table with him sat Gen. Porter, Gov. Griggs of New Jersey, Warner Miller, Elihu Root, Mayor Strong, William H. McElroy, Abram S. Hewitt, Whitelaw Reid, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. Vice President Hobart and Secretary Bliss were expected to be present, but sent their regrets.

Among those seated at the other tables were Joel B. Erhardt, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Daniel G. Rollins, John P. Townsend, Richard Delafield, Brayton Ives, Charles C. Beaman, Col. B. S. Church, E. B. Thomas, Henry D. Lyman, Frank A. Munsey, George C. De Witt, John F. Plummer, George B. Sloan, John C. Coleman, H. Harper Benedict, Herbert L. Bridgman, Thomas Nast, J. Adriance Bush, H. M. Flagler, James A. Burden, Trenor L. Park, J. Romaine Brown, James Benedict, Frederick D. Tappen, Henry W. Cannon, John W. Vrooman, F. B. Thurber, John A. Sleicher, W. J. Arkell, Robert F. Bixby, T. C. Van Santford, John B. Wise, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Lispenard Stewart, William H. Webb, Thomas L. James, John R. Van Wormer, Frank Tilford, William T. Cornell, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, E. A. C. Smith, Edwin Gould, S. D. Coykendall, Edward R. Ladew, Seth M. Milliken, U. S. Grant, Jr., J. Seaver Page, Col. William Bacbour, H. G. Runkle, Col. Fred D. rant, D. O. Mills, John J. McCook, Heber R. Bishop, Edward T. Bell, C. L. Tiffany, and Gen. B. F. Tracy.

A Souvenir for the Guest.

Ex-Judge Howland began the speaking by drawing a humorous picture of the dangers and temptations that will beset Gen. Porter in Paris—a picture that was received with tumultuous expressions of delight. He paid a warm personal tribute to the General, and handing him a souvenir from his fellows of the Union League Club, wished him in their name health and prosperity and godspeed in his career.

This souvenir, made by Tiffany, is a book of parchment, bound in heavy silver covers. On the front cover in raised letters are these words: "A souvenir for Gen. Horace Porter, LL. D., from many of his friends in the Union League Club on the occasion of his departure as Ambassador to the Republic of France, New York, May 3, 1897." On the title page are pictures of the old and new buildings of the Union League Club and this inscription: "Banquet given May 3, 1897, to Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Union League Club of New York, by some of his fellow-members as a manifestation of their personal esteem."

On the first page are the autograph signatures of the President and Vice President of the United States and of the members of the Cabinet, which were secured at the reception to the President last Tuesday evening. The autographs of the members who united in making the present fill a number of pages.

Gen. Porter's Response.

As Gen. Porter rose to respond, the company rose with him as one man, cheering and waving their handkerchiefs. Some one shouted, "For he's a jolly good fellow," and the rest caught up the tune. One enthusiastic gentleman persisted, despite calls for order, in finishing the first verse all by himself.

Gen. Porter began, as usual, with jocularity and humorous anecrotes, and concluded in a most serious vein. He said: "I know that when each of you comes to Paris, you will call and ask me where the American Chapel is located. And if you tarry over Sunday you may have my pew. In parting with you now, I cannot refrain from repeating what Mark Twain said to me, as he was starting on his trip around the world. I said, "Good-by, Mark; the Lord be with you and keep you.' To which he replied: 'Thank you; I hope He will have some leisure moments to pay a little attention to you also.'

"You are travelers and you know that in Europe you often find the latchstring out and the proprietor also. If you come to me you'll find the latchstring out and the proprietor in. Many of you will wish that the mantle of Elijah of old had fallen on your speech that it may be translated also."

Gen. Porter said he was gratified that he was going from the chief Republic of the New World to the chief Republic of the Old; that in the flag of that country he could see the colors that adorn our own—colors typical of liberty, the red, white, and blue. He spoke of the traditional friendship of the two countries, and the importance of this country of a showing in the coming Paris Exposition such as will redound to the credit and honor of our country. He said he hoped all his future efforts would be devoted to settling questions by the method of peaceful arbitration.

Gov. Griggs's Address.

Gen. John W. Griggs, who replied to the toast "The President of the United States," said, in part: "A President who has within two months given us such foreign representatives as John Hay, Andrew White, and Horace Porter deserves our honor and gratitude, even if he has not reformed our currency system at one stroke or given dividends according to the ideas of all capitalists. I believe the members of the Union League Club meant to drink the health of William McKinley, and he needs all our sympathy and assistance in his arduous duties during this Administration.

"I am disposed to quarrel with the members of the Reform Club in assailing the President before he is fairly settled in the White House. That which the gold Democrats hoped to gain through the election of Mr. McKinley they have gained, and what they sacrificed to save, they have saved. Let the business men thank God and take courage. The devil of Populism is dead. There are good prospects ahead. Give the President a chance."

Elihu Root's Words.

Elihu Root spoke next and briefly to the toast, "The Republic of France." "He must be a poor American, indeed," he said, "whose soul does not go forth to our sister Republic. Our honored and beloved friend goes not as Ambassador from Sovereign to Sovereign, not to work the will of some frail mind, but he goes as the representative of a great people to a mighty race standing with us in the front rank of progress."

Mayor Strong responded to the toast "The City of New York." The Mayor began by humorously alluding to his late contention with Superintendent Constable, and then told Gen. Porter that he would be able to say that he was backed by the whole of Greater New York, representing over 3,000,000 people, a city larger than Paris. He could say he represents the greatest city on the American continent.

Abram S. Hewitt.

Abram S. Hewitt, in replying to the toast, "The American at Home," said:

"Our relations with France have been at times of such a nature as to determine the destiny of the country. Some of our greatest diplomats have been sent there, and in the old days our representatives to that country came home to be President, as witness the Adamses, Jefferson, and Monroe. I wish for Gen. Porter the same luck. But he has serious duties to perform while there. Our commerce with France is lagging. We are raising barriers against foreign nations by shutting out their products. Mr. McKinley, as good a man as I know him to be, is powerless to rescue the country. Gen. Porter can help to restore commercial peace instead of bringing on commercial war."

Whitelaw Reid's Advice.

Mr. Reid spoke at some length, saying, in part:

"I am reminded by the circumstances that surround us of the closing words in an address made by an eminent man—Senator, academician, and litterateur—at a farewell banquet some years ago, when another American representative was leaving the same post, and leaving it, too, by the unprecedented and not to be commended path of resignation. Said he: 'I would that, when you sail, I might be on the furthest promontory of our coast, and that the last words that might reach you from France on the deck of your fast-receding vessel might be the cry from my country to yours, 'Let us continue our noble task. Let us spread liberty with light; above all, let us spread justice with liberty.'

"I have no thought, Mr. President, of imitating the late M. Jules Simon, and certainly should not attempt so ambitious a flight. But if some friend familiar with the dangers that beset the course of the American representative abroad should shout to you, Gen. Porter, from Sandy Hook a parting word of greeting and caution, he might well admonish you to beware of the two sunken rocks between which you must sail—the Scylla and Charybdis—on one or the other of which more than one hopeful American diplomat has made shipwrecks. He might beg you to beware of thinking it needful to the proper discharge of your duty as a true American representative to be perpetually waving the American flag under the noses of the effete Governments of the Old World, and pinching the American eagle till it squawked a hoarse defiance to the universe.

"He might beg you, on the other hand, to beware equally of the notion that, in order to make yourself persona grata to the Government to which you are sent, you should assume an attitude of perpetual apology for the Government that sends you. He might beseech you—but, no; he would not. The Ambassador we are sending out, Mr. President, is a man of affairs and a man of letters, and therefore there is no danger that he will repeat the mistake we have occasionally witnessed of acting as if he must prove his rugged Americanism when abroad by making himself a boor. He is also an American soldier, and therefore will never dream of ingratiating himself abroad by playing the flunkey."

The last speaker was William H. McElroy. Gen. Porter's wife listened to several of the later speeches from the balcony. With her was Miss Porter.

H. WOOLSON MORSE DEAD.

He Was a Composer of Light Opera—Among His Works Were "The Merry Monarch" and "Wang."

Henry Woolson Morse, composer of light opera, died at his home, 30 West Twenty-fourth Street, last night. For the last six years he had been a sufferer from intermittent hemorrhages of the stomach, and this caused his death.

Mr. Morse was born in Charlestown, Mass., thirty-nine years ago. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and then took up the study of art in Paris. His work there was successful, and he displayed considerable ability in painting landscapes and animals.

He gave up the pursuit of art after a few years, and came back to America, where he turned his attention to music. He began to compose at once, relying simply on his natural gift for music, and soon turned out some creditable work. His first prominent success was a musical comedy, "Cinderella at School," which was produced at Daly's Theatre some fifteen years ago, and had a run of over 100 nights.

"The Merry Monarch" came next, in which Francis Wilson scored his first great success. On May 4, 1891, he brought out "Wang." Mr. Morse's succeeding light operas, "Panjandrum" and "Dr. Syntax" were also successful. His last successful work was "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," which was brought out at Miner's Fifth Avenue theatre at the opening of this season.

Mr. Morse married Agnes Reiley, a member of the De Wolf Hopper Company, Sept. 30, 1893. She retired from the stage at once. The funeral will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration. The date is not yet fixed.

DEATH OF HENRY A. LEWIS.

Fell or Jumped from a Window—Coroner Says Accident.

Henry A. Lewis, a retired woolen merchant, fell or jumped from the fourth story of his home, at 315 West Thirty-second Street, yesterday. The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station hold that he must have jumped, but his relatives claim that it must have been an accident.

Mr. Lewis is said to have been worth about $50,000, was a bachelor, and lived with his sister and five brothers. Coroner's Physician Weston investigated the case, and gave a certificate of death by accident. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

PUT OUT BY MAYOR HARRISON.

Two Republican Civil Service Commissioners of Chicago Removed.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Mayor Harrison to-day named Adolf Kraus, an attorney, and ex-Mayor Hempstead Washburne as Civil Service Commissioners, to act with Dudley Winston, already appointed. The appointments to-day were made immediately after Mayor Harrison had dismissed John M. Clarke and Christopher Hotz, for incompetency and neglect of duty. The new Commissioners organized by selecting Mr. Kraus President. Mayor Harrison twice asked Clarke and Hotz to resign. They refused and he removed them.

Clarke and Hotz have opposed themselves to every move of the new Administration. Being Republicans, they chose to put such a construction upon the law as would keep the Republican office holders in place in every instance.

CREATED A SCENE IN CHURCH.

An Overworked Teacher Attacks a Clergyman During Services.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 3.—Miss Josephine Holmes of 98 Hayward Street created a sensation at last evening's services in the Second Presbyterian Church. She is a teacher, and overwork has resulted in nervous prostration and hysteria.

Last night Miss Holmes suddenly left her seat and rushed wildly down the aisle toward the Rev. Dr. D. P. Suthhen, the pastor. She grasped him by the arm, and in an excited manner began talking about the wine to be used at communion. The minister tried to pacify the young woman, but in vain. Her talk became louder, and finally she began to shriek.

The ladies in the congregation became exceedingly nervous, and many bordered on the hysterical. She was removed, but not pacified.

For the Lepers of China.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 3.—Mrs. Felix R. Brunot of Pittsburg to-day notified the Board of Foreign Missions of the Episcopal Church that she was anxious to do something for the lepers of China, and if the board would look over the ground and indicate where they wished a hospital located she would build and endow it. Mrs. Brunot is the wealthiest woman in this part of the county. She has many millions, and it is said she will spend not less than half a million on the lepers. Mrs. Brunot believes that with proper care leprosy can be kept down, if not stamped entirely out.

Boy in Saybrook Accidentally Shot.

SAYBROOK, Conn., May 3.—John Ealy, aged eighteen, was shot late this afternoon by the accidental discharge of a rifle that a younger brother was handling. The ball passed through his abdomen, and, it is believed, inflicted a fatal wound.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GROTON, Conn., May 3.—A fire in the bakery of O. H. Slocum, on Thames Street, last night entirely destroyed that building and a two-story dwelling owned by Thomas Perkins, also a two-story dwelling to the south of the bakery, owned by Edward Perkins, causing a loss of about $8,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.]

7:45 A. M.—205 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, occupant unknown; damage, $250.

7:30 P. M.—135 West Twenty-third Street, William Denison; damage, $20.

8 P. M.—649 East Eleventh Street, William Schaenau; damage, $50.

11:40 P. M.—307 West Twenty-fifth Street; occupied by William Brown; damage slight.

CAT CHASE IN A CHURCH.

Services Interrupted by Its Sudden Appearance—Ushers and a Dog Finally Ran It Down.

Never before had such a commotion been raised in this church. A cat did it; a long yellow, gaunt cat, a little dog, helped, and hysterical women and children, too, so that the services were badly disorganized and the excitement considerable.

The church is St. Paul's, at Court and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Father William J. Hill is pastor. It was last Sunday evening when 150 children and many elders were assisting in a Rosary procession.

The three aisles of the church were filled with boys and young girls, the latter clad in white dresses and wearing veils, and all were kneeling.

Father Hill, with two assistants, stood at the altar, surrounded by fifteen acolytes in white surplices. The church was quiet, for benediction was about to be pronounced. One of the boys started to light candles, when from under an altar chair sprang a cat.

Its sudden appearance frightened the children. The cat sprang for the left aisle, and landed squarely on the head of Celia Ledger, a sixteen-year-old miss, tearing off her veil.

Then the cat sped along the aisle, in between the children, and caused screams and hysterics without stint. Half way down the aisle sat an old lady. She had with her a poodle dog, and, unusual as it was, he had been her constant companion at church for the past two years.

He was a quiet little dog, and had never before uttered a sound, but the appearance of the scudding cat brought him into action. With a bound he cleared his mistress's lap and landed in the aisle, barking and yelping, thus increasing the commotion.

Up and down the aisles the cat raced, more frightened at every jump, for by that time Father Hill had several of the ushers in hot pursuit. Some of the older boys joined in, and finally pussy was run to cover. That ended the chase.

SAVED BY HIS SWEETHEART.

A Second Romance, Involving One of the Officials of a Defunct Chicago Bank.

CHICAGO, May 3.—There is a second romance in the Spalding case, and it concerns Berry Ervin, the brother of Sarah Louise Ervin, and the assistant cashier of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, of which Spalding was President. It is said that Ervin's connection with the Globe Bank had broken up or seriously fractured what some called an engagement with a young woman on the West Side.

Ervin appeared to-day and presented sureties for his appearance for trial. Among his bondsmen was B. C. Prentiss of Marshall, Field & Co., Ervin's future father-in-law, and a pillar in the Third Presbyterian Church. When the disclosures were first made in connection with the Globe failure, it was said that Mr. Prentiss urged his daughter to break her engagement with young Ervin. Mr. Prentiss had no objection to Ervin personally, but the scandal in the Ervin family was the objectionable point with him. Since then Mr. Prentiss has been led, through his daughter's entreaties, to take a different view of the case, and now he is not only willing that Ervin should become a member of the family, but has saved him from jail.

AVERILL WAS A FIGURE-HEAD.

The Vice President of the Bank Knew Little About It.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Four of the indicted Globe Savings Bank Directors gave bail today. They were Averill, Ervin, Churchill, and Harlan. A. D. Averill, the First Vice President of the bank, testified before the legislative committee that he had never paid a cent for $150,000 of stock which was held in his name. He had gone to Springfield and got the $157,000 which he said Gov. Altgeld provided to save the bank from ruin. He showed by his testimony that he knew almost nothing about the bank's condition at any time, and that he had been used as a figurehead for the bank by Spalding.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld also testified. He admitted that he advised the Trustees to appoint Spalding as Treasurer of the university.

The university to-day passed its salary day for the first time in thirty years.

TRAMPS IN A SANCTUARY.

Their Revels Disturb the Congregation at Its Worship.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The services in St. Mark's Episcopal Church Sunday morning were interrupted by sounds of revelry from the basement. The janitor, who went to investigate was greeted by a carrot and loud ha-has from seven tramps, who, unwashed, unshaved, and in rags, were dining on the chicken and the vegetables in season, using for a table the church communion table. By the time the janitor had reached the street the tramps had disappeared.

When the evening service began similar sounds came from below, and mingled discordantly with the hymn the worshippers were singing. This time the janitor locked the men in, and officers arrived in time to arrest the same tramps who had feasted in the sanctuary during the morning.

STABBED BY HIS MOTHER.

Mrs. Rossi Accused of Wounding and Locking Her Son Up.

Joseph Poggie, a fourteen-year-old boy of 682 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, is in Bellevue Hospital, with a stab wound in his abdomen. His mother, Mrs. Catherine Rossi, who acknowledges that she struck him with a carving knife Saturday, is a prisoner in the Morrisania Police Station.

The boy who earns $3.50 a week as a messenger at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue says when he complained that his stepfather spent his earnings instead of working his mother knocked him down and stabbed him.

His statement is corroborated by Mrs. Elizabeth Burns of Long Island City, who was visiting where the stabbing was done, and who avers that after the crime she and the boy were imprisoned by Mrs. Rossi nearly two days and not released till she had sworn to tell no one how the boy was hurt.

Mrs. Burns took the boy to the Morrisania Police Court, where she got a summons for his mother, and then took him to Bellevue Hospital, where the police were notified and arrested Mrs. Rossi.

Mrs. Basil Hall Buried.

The funeral of Mrs. Basil Hall, who shot herself last Wednesday, took place in Brooklyn yesterday. The body was buried in Greenwood beside that of her daughter, who died two years ago. Funeral services were held in the office of a casket company on Livingston Street, in that city.

CABLE CAR HIT A WAGON.

Another Accident Near the Fifty-third Street Curve—Windows Smashed and Passengers Hurt.

A north-bound cable car—No. 689 of the Columbus Avenue line—struck a repair wagon belonging to the Metropolitan Traction Company about 8:30 o'clock last evening, about thirty feet north of the curve at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. The car was filled with passengers at the time, and many of them were thrown to the floor and more or less injured.

Mrs. Lawrence H. Graham and her mother, Mrs. Richard Jay of 335 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, were bruised and cut. They refused to make a complaint against the gripman, and no arrests were made. They went home, declining to go to a hospital.

The car was running at a high rate of speed at the time of the accident. It struck the heavy repair wagon with such force as to throw it from the track. The windows of the car were broken and the front of the platform was wrecked. Policeman Marx assisted the two women who were hurt to the elevated railroad station, and they went home.

BULLETS AND GOOSE EGGS.

Because Cannon Beat Her Dog, He and Mrs. Devlin Had a One-Sided Duel.

Mrs. Catherine Devlin, who lives at Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Fordham, shot Michael Cannon, her next door neighbor, twice yesterday because he pelted her with goose eggs and maltreated her dog.

Mrs. Devlin and Cannon have long been at odds owing to the fact that her dog was in the habit of going into Cannon's garden and chasing his geese. Yesterday afternoon Cannon found the dog in his yard, and after beating him with a shovel threw him over the fence into Mrs. Devlin's yard. Mrs. Devlin came out just as he was throwing the dog over. They quarreled fiercely for a few minutes. Finally Cannon picked up a handful of goose eggs, and Mrs. Devlin dodged into her doorway. Cannon began firing eggs at the door. Mrs. Devlin went up stairs where her husband, who is a policeman, was sleeping, and got his revolver. When she came down stairs Cannon was still pelting the door with eggs.

Mrs. Devlin opened fire on him with her revolver. She fired three shots. The first shot took effect in his left arm, the second cut a furrow in the right side of his neck, and the third shot whizzed dangerously near his head, without touching him.

The shots and his cries aroused the neighborhood, and his daughter came out and took him into the house. Later, at the Fordham Hospital, the bullet in his arm was extracted and the wound in his neck dressed. His wounds are not dangerous. Mrs. Cannon went to the Thirty-third Precinct Station and surrendered herself immediately after the shooting.

FISTS AGAINST A SWORD.

Night Street Battle in Brooklyn—A Skilled Japanese Fencer Attacked—He Wounded Three Men.

A sabre, two Japs, and two other men were badly mixed up in a row on Sands Street, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and when the last cut and thrust had been dealt, three men were hospital subjects and the fourth man was in the hands of a policeman.

Rosso Mutto and his roommate, Dey Abinham, were on their way to their rooms, at 164 Sands Street. Mutto had a sword in his hand, which he intended to sell to a friend. Near the house they met Benjamin Pelt and George Morro, who live in the vicinity.

Morro stopped the Japs and said, "That's a pretty good sword. I want it." He grasped the weapon by the blade, and it was immediately drawn through his closed hand. He howled with pain and anger, and with Pelt attacked the Jap.

Mutto stepped back and began to ply the sword like an adept. At the first sweep it came down against Pelt's thigh. Again it descended and the blood spurted from a cut in Morro's wrist.

Then Morro and Pelt, their wounds bleeding and smarting, made a forward movement, and simultaneously up came the sabre. Abinham thought it time to interfere. He stepped forward just as the two men and Mutto's sword came together. But the blow intended for the men came down on his hand, and made a long cut. Abinham cried out that he was cut, and stepped back.

The loud shouts and curses awakened people, who raised their windows, and thinking a riot was in progress, yelled "Murder!"

There is no telling what would have happened, for just then Officer McLaughlin, attracted by the shouts, came up on a run. Hostilities ceased. Mutto, panting and out of breath, yielded up his sword. "They tried to kill me," he panted. "They tried to kill us," panted Morro and Pelt.

An ambulance was sent for and the men were taken to the hospital, where their wounds were dressed. Mutto was taken to the Second Precinct Station. Yesterday Judge Brenner held him for assault in the second degree, but Mutto declared he was not guilty and acted only in self-defense.

NEW YORK IS FOR PARKER.

May Be the Democratic Candidate for Court of Appeals.

There is a very well defined opinion among the Democratic politicians at this end of the State that Supreme Court Justice Alton B. Parker of Kingston will be nominated for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

As matters stand now it is certain that he will get the united support of the New York County members of the State Committee and probably of all the State Committeemen from the Greater New York territory. The politicians here say that he is the man to nominate this year, because last year he remained within the party lines and supported the Chicago candidates.

John C. Sheehan was asked last night if it was settled that the Tammany State Committeemen would vote for Justice Parker. He said:

"It is too early to talk about that yet. Justice Parker is one of the best judges in the State, and has always been a Democrat. I don't know what his personal views on silver are."

Fell Under Car Horses' Hoofs.

Charles Kline, an optician, twenty-four years old, of 274 Eighth Avenue, fell from the front platform of a crowded street car on the Twenty-third Street line, at Eighth Avenue, last night, and was trampled upon by the horses. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where it is believed that his skull is fractured. The car was stopped before the wheels of the car passed over him, but his face was disfigured by the horses' hoofs.

"Out of the frying-pan into the fire." Take care that you don't go that way, when you try to make your washing easier. Better be sure of what you're doing.

Get Pearline, the original washing-compound, the best-known, the fully-proved. There are plenty of imitations of it. But even if they're not dangerous—and some are—they're not economical.

Pearline used properly, goes farther, does more work, and saves more wear, than anything else that's safe to use. 525

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

AT THE HOTELS.

William Gillette and Treadwell Cleveland are at the Plaza.

Yang Yu, former Chinese Minister at Washington, is at the Waldorf.

C. N. Haskell of Lima, Ohio, and A. H. Belo of Texas are at the Netherland.

Gov. Griggs of New Jersey and Señor Dupuy de Lôme, the Spanish Minister, are at the Albemarle.

Herbert G. Smith of Guatemala and A. C. Houghton, Mayor of North Adams, Mass., are at the Buckingham.

R. T. Crane of Chicago, J. Warren Nash of Washington, D. C., and Leo Stern of England are at the Windsor.

William R. Kerr of Chicago, W. H. Rossington of Topeka, Kan., and John Jermyn of Scranton, Penn., are at the Holland.

M. Macdonald and family of Camden, N. J.; George E. Elliot of Clinton, Conn.; Alfred Waites of Worcester, Mass., and J. T. Morris of Minneapolis are at the Murray Hill.

The Rev. George Alexander Strong of Boston, W. W. Lamont of New Orleans, James Phillips, Jr., of Fitchburg, Mass.; J. A. Brigham of Chicago, Dr. J. A. Spalding of Portland, Me., and F. H. Warden of Minneapolis are at the Manhattan.

United States Senator W. J. Sewell of New Jersey, J. J. Richardson of Davenport, Iowa; F. B. Papy of Savannah, Ga.; State Senator J. B. Holden of Boston, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Robert S. Smith of Columbus, Ohio; William E. Johnson of Denver, Col., and ex-Secretary George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. I. J. Alkert, millinery; 59 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Bates, Kingsbury & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; E. S. Kingsbury, clothing, 79 Spring Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bailey, C. C., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. C. Bailey, carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Baer & Brothers, Vicksburg, Miss.; A. Baer, notions and furnishing goods; Belvedere House.

Beifeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. J. Kline, cloaks and suits; Stuart House.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; J. L. Brandeis, domestics; A. D. Brandeis, dress goods, cloaks, and millinery; 327 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. W. Gay, hosiery, gloves, and jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, 108 Worth Street.

Bridgens, J. W., & Son, Lock Haven, Penn.; J. W. Bridgens, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens and white goods; Grand Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Litt, carpets, 115 Worth Street.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, dress trimmings and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen, M., Pittsfield, Mass.; woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss L. J. McLatchey, dress making; Miss A. Henry, dressmaking; 2 Walker Street.

Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, notions and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Everett-Ridley-Rogan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. S. Everett, white goods and notions; C. Everett, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fox, A. F., New Orleans, La.; hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. H. Allen, millinery and ribbons; 2 Walker Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Frank Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, woolens; Grand Hotel.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, ladies' wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Gilmer, Marler & Co., Winston, N. C.; W. H. Marler, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. L. Aldred, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Hamer & Hamlin, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. T. Hamlin, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; J. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Harte, Klare & Buvinger, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Klare, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hendrickson, Lefler & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. P. Hendrickson, hats and caps; Gilsey House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss O'Neil, muslin underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Barrett House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Hutzler, cloaks and boys' clothing; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Pyne, dry goods, &c.; 8 Greene Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Crosby represents; 8 Greene Street; Barrett House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Watson cloaks and suits; 8 Greene Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jenner, The, Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. H. Miller, millinery, 581 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

Kuttnauer, Rosenfield & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. Kuttnauer, furnishing goods; 491 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Levy, Paul S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Levy, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Levering & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. J. Levering, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Manley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. E. Malley, dry goods, etc.; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

May, S., Philadelphia, Penn.; straw goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mendel, Freedman, New Haven, Conn.; A. Mendel, furnishing goods; Astor House.

McClintock, O., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. T. McClintock, carpets; Holland House.

McCarthy, D., &

GOV. BLACK'S HANDS FULL

Nearly Eight Hundred Bills Left by Legislature Await His Veto or Approval.

THREE HEARINGS YESTERDAY

Arguments For and Against Senator Davis's Street Car Measures and the Staten Island Park Bill.

ALBANY, May 3.—Gov. Black has 783 bills left by the Legislature to dispose of in twenty days, and the morning and afternoon of two weeks of this time will be devoted to hearings on the most important of them, so that the Governor will of necessity be a very busy man until May 24, considering the aftermath of the Legislature.

The Governor announces that he will grant no formal hearings on pending bills, other than those already scheduled, unless he particularly desires them for his own information. Typewritten communications or briefs relating to bills in his hands will receive careful consideration, and they should be submitted at once.

Of the 783 bills on the printed list given out to-day, 337 of them directly affect cities, 123 relating to New York City, and 83 affecting Brooklyn. The Mayors of the various cities, however, have 234 of the 337 bills, and it is probable that many of these bills will be vetoed by the Mayors, and therefore will be killed, whether the Governor considers them favorably or not.

The two important city bills are the Greater New York charter, which is styled as a New York City bill, and the bill creating a uniform charter for cities of the second class.

There are 59 State Appropriation bills to be acted upon, with appropriations ranging all the way from $800 to nearly $5,000,000, the latter being for the care of the insane.

The civil-criminal codes have 52 amendments, which await the action of the Governor, 33 affecting the civil code, and 19 the criminal. There are 181 bills relating to the game law, 81 corporation measures, 17 bills authorizing parties to bring claims against the State, 79 under the caption of miscellaneous, 27 affecting towns, 22 relating to villages, and 29 county bills.

The bills of general importance outside of the appropriation bills and the charters for Greater New York and second class cities, are as follows: The Graduated Inheritance tax bill, the Anti-Scalpers, increasing the number of Railroad Commissioners to four, and the measure gradually reducing the price of gas in New York City until it reaches $1, five years hence.

The list of bills in the Governor's hands just summarized furnishes an interesting deduction concerning the work of the recent Legislature, as compared with the Legislature of 1896. While Gov. Black has in his hands 11 more bills than were left with Gov. Morton, up to this time he has signed 88 less than Governor Morton did, thus showing that, although there were several hundred more bills introduced this year in the Legislature than last, there were actually 27 less bills favorably acted upon.

Gov. Black will give out to-morrow morning the first batch of bills on the list which he has signed.

HEARING ON STREET CAR BILLS.

The Governor Listens to Arguments on Senator Davis's Measures.

ALBANY, May 3.—Gov. Black gave a hearing this afternoon on Senator G. A. Davis's bill, allowing 85 per cent. of the stockholders of one street railroad company to guarantee the bonds of another railroad company, and also prohibiting a street railroad from using more than 300 feet of the tracks of another road. The first provision relates to an exigency in Buffalo, while the second applies only to the City of Kingston. Deputy Attorney General G. D. V. S. Hasbrouck opposed the bill from the Kingston standpoint only, while that provision was defended by A. L. Clearwater, John T. Cloonan, and Amos Van Etten of Kingston.

Henry W. Box of Buffalo was present at the hearing and said that there was no opposition to the Buffalo end of the bill, and further, that it was a necessity, and therefore he did not believe that the bill should be vetoed because of any opposition on the part of any person from Kingston, which he did not think was well founded.

The Governor reserved his decision on the question.

There was also a hearing set down on the bill authorizing the Superintendents of Public Works to lease the surplus waters of the canals. David Miller of Lockport was the only one present to be heard, and he submitted his argument against the bill in the form of a brief.

STATEN ISLAND PARK HEARING.

Gov. Black Reserves Decision After Listening to Arguments.

ALBANY, May 3.—The first of the series of hearings to be held by Gov. Black on the bills under his consideration was given this morning at 11:30 o'clock.

The bill under consideration was Assemblyman Garby's bill creating a park system in Staten Island. A commission of five is created to establish Silver Lake Park, in the centre of the island, and power is also given to the commission to survey and locate a number of other parks.

The bill was opposed by the Supervisors, through Judge Acker and John J. Kenny, on the ground that the debt limit of the county had nearly been reached, and that it was unwise at this time to increase that debt in view of the creation of the Greater New York. Assemblyman Garby, the father of the bill; Col. John Morgan, Gen. Bartlett, and Erastus Wiman were present in advocacy of the measure. They contended that now was the time for the establishment of parks to beautify the island, and that it could be done at this time at a very small expense. If the people of Staten Island should wait for Greater New York to establish these parks, they would have to wait for ten years. The Governor reserved his decision on the matter.

BRIDGE USING THE CABLE.

Car Motors to be Made Heavier and Track Curves Widened.

In view of the large number of accidents lately, caused by the breaking of axles, the Bridge Trustees have decided to return to the old cable system until the new and heavier axles can be placed on the motor cars. This change was decided upon yesterday after a conference of the trustees.

President Herri said he was determined that no risks should be taken, and he preferred to lessen the danger of accident by running fewer trains for the time being. Four of the cars have been equipped with heavy axles, and the work on the others will be pushed until all the cars are ready. To lessen the strain on the axles at curves, the gauge will be widened a quarter of an inch.

CITY CLUB'S NEW HOME.

The Roosevelt Mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

A new home has been provided for the City Club in the house on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, owned by T. Roosevelt Roosevelt, who has been abroad for a long time. Its present occupant is W. Bayard Cutting, who is preparing to move into his new Madison Avenue home, recently purchased from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

A meeting of the Trustees of the club was held last night, and the lease taken by the committee was ratified. Work upon the necessary alterations will be commenced at once, and the house will be ready for occupancy about June 1.

For Over-Indulgence

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It preserves and renews the vitality, strengthens the nerves, and stimulates the stomach to healthy action.

DENOUNCE WARING'S PLANS.

West End Citizens Oppose a Proposed Department Stable Before the Board of Estimate.

Representatives of the West End Association and the West Side Taxpayers' Association appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday to oppose Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring's project of erecting a department stable on Eighty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. At present there is no department stable on the west side between Fifty-second and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets.

Cyrus Clark, Walter Stabler, James Van Dyck Card, James J. Phelan, J. G. Lawrence, and ex-Senator George F. Langbein were among the spokesmen in opposition.

Col. Waring said that it was necessary that the department should have a stable in that section of the city.

"We are going to have a dump at the foot of West Ninety-seventh Street, you know," said Col. Waring, with a smile at President Cyrus Clark of the West End Association, which has been fighting the dump project also.

"Oh, no, you're not!" said Mr. Clark. "If this stable is part of that scheme you might as well give it up."

As to the charge that the stable would be a nuisance, Col. Waring pointed out that the stables of the Street Cleaning Department were conducted so well that the new stable could not be a nuisance in any way. He pointed out that there are now two boarding stables on the block mentioned.

Walter Stabler, speaking as a real estate expert, said that property values in the neighborhood would depreciate if the stable was erected. Messrs. Card, Clark, and Phelan all protested against the stable as an injury to property.

"I am told," said the Mayor, "that property on Eighty-ninth Street has increased within the past three weeks."

"Such an increase would be contingent on whether there is to be a stable there or not," said Mr. Card.

"Well, you have got five stables on that block already, including the private ones. I don't see how another could make so much difference," said the Mayor.

J. G. Lawrence urged that a site at the foot of West Sixty-seventh Street should be taken. "You will be wearing out horseflesh by dragging the horses up to Eighty-ninth Street," he said.

"That is not true," said Col. Waring. "The site we have selected is centrally located, and the Sixty-seventh Street site would not be."

The Board of Estimate referred the matter to a committee made up of the Corporation Counsel and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, with instructions to report next week.

NASSAU COMPANY ENJOINED.

Track Laying on Coney Island Against an Order from Court.

Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, granted yesterday an injunction to restrain the Coney Island and Gravesend Electric Railroad Company, of which P. H. Flynn is President and Frederick Cocheu Secretary, from laying tracks on West Eighth Street, Coney Island, from Neptune Avenue to West Twelfth Street, on Surf Avenue. The injunction is supplemental to an order which was ignored by the Nassau Electric Road officials, when they directed 250 men last Saturday night and early yesterday morning to proceed with the work, despite the protests of the New York and Sea Beach Company. The injunction notice was served and obeyed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

President Johnson of the Nassau Company admitted yesterday that the Nassau Road owned stock in the Gravesend Road, and said his company had nothing to do with the laying of tracks at Coney Island. He did not care, he added, to take any chances of imprisonment on a mandamus issued against his company, but did not believe that it would hold. Another order was issued by Justice Osborn yesterday morning requiring the Nassau Company to show cause why its officers should not be punished for contempt of court in failing to obey the injunction issued on Saturday.

W. J. VAN ARSDALE'S FUNERAL.

Services Attended by Many Railroad and Educational Men.

The Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church was crowded at the funeral of William J. Van Arsdale yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. Charles Holla, pastor of the church, assisted by the former pastor, the Rev. Clark Wright.

There were no pall bearers, but the casket was escorted into the church by four companies of boys from Grammar School No. 3, led by the Principal, B. D. L. Sutherland, and School Inspector Thomas Fitzgerald. Following the body came the widow, with A. Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, and other relatives, and Chauncey M. Depew and John M. Toucey, representing the New York Central Railroad Company, in whose service Mr. Van Arsdale spent more than forty years. Other railroad men present were Frank Loomis, general counsel of the New York Central, George H. Daniels, John B. Dutcher, Charles W. Bradley, and C. E. Lambert. There was a large representation of the Board of Education, including President Charles Bulkley Hubbell, former President Robert Maclay, Superintendent Jasper, and Clerk McMullen.

The body will be taken to Montgomery, N. Y., this morning. A special train will leave Weehawken at 10 o'clock.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

Publisher Walsh Ran and Was Captured by Patrol Wagon Officers.

The capture of the alleged "long" and "short" burglars by the Brooklyn police in connection with the robbery of the house of George A. Kunze of 624A McDonough Street on Sunday night, is likely to get some of the police of the Fourteenth Precinct into trouble.

The police arrested an innocent man and took him to the station together with the real burglar, and compelled him to spend the night in a cell. He is William F. Walsh of 527 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, proprietor of a publishing house in this city. Mr. Walsh is the son of a well-known novel writer of that name, the author of "Saints and Sinners," "Hazel Kirke," "Lost Paradise," and other stories. Mr. Walsh was in court yesterday morning, and explained to Judge Worth that he was out for a walk when the burglary took place.

He had been writing letters and went out to post them. He was on his way home, when a patrol wagon dashed up. Being of an exceedingly nervous temperament he quickened his pace, and then saw two policemen following him. He foolishly started to run and was soon overtaken and put into the patrol wagon with the real burglar. It came out during the examination that one of Mr. Kunze's neighbors pointed out Mr. Walsh as the man who had been seen climbing over a fence in the rear of the house. Then it was that Policemen Catterson and Calvin captured him.

STARTING FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Many Prominent Persons on the Passenger Lists.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, which sails to-morrow morning for Southampton, will have a notable passenger list. It contains the names of Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France; Mrs. Porter and Miss Porter, Gen. W. M. Osborne of Boston, Consul General at London, and his family; Richard Westcott of Boston, new Vice Consul at London; John K. Gowdy of Indianapolis, Consul at Paris; Mrs. Gowdy and Miss Gowdy, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Capt. Marion P. Maus, United States Army; Col. William H. Williams, Special Agent of the United States Treasury at Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp of Philadelphia, Mrs. J. Donald Cameron of Harrisburg, Daniel Frohman, Miss Anna Held, Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Philadelphia, Marcus R. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Manton Marble, Mrs. Jesse Seligman and the Misses Seligman, Leopold Stern, Miss Odette Tyler, (Mrs. R. D. Shepherd,) Mrs. John Wanamaker and Miss Lillie Wanamaker, and Henry Dazian.

The White Star Line steamship Majestic, for Queenstown and Liverpool, which will sail to-morrow, has the following booked for passage: Charlemagne Tower, Minister to Austria-Hungary, and Mrs. Tower; J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Herbert Mills, Ogden Mills, Jr., and the Misses Mills, S. M. Inman, Sir Charles Ross, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Fair, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and Albert Bierstadt.

PITTSBURG SWEPT BY FIRE

Two Big Mercantile Establishments in Ruins and Several Smaller Houses Damaged.

THE LOSS IS THREE MILLIONS

One Fireman Killed and Four Injured —The Duquesne Theatre Ignited, but Was Saved—Several Acres Burned Over.

PITTSBURG, May 3.—Fire last night destroyed $3,000,000 worth of property and caused the death of one fireman and injuries to four more.

The great wholesale grocery establishment of Thomas C. Jenkins and the mammoth retail store of Joseph Horne & Co. are total ruins. The burned section extends from Fifth Street to Cecil Alley on Penn Avenue and from Cecil Alley to Fifth Street on Liberty Street, covering an area of several acres.

One person was killed.

Killed.

ATKINSON, GEORGE, No. 15 Engine Company.

Injured.

The injured are:

BADGER, ROBERT, No. 4 Engine Company; ankle broken.

CROKO, ELMER, No. 7 Engine Company; struck on the head by falling bricks.

DAILY, MICHAEL, No. 7 Engine Company; cut and bruised and arm broken by falling arc lamp.

MEEKIN, GEORGE, No. 7 Engine Company; struck by falling bricks and cut and bruised.

The injured men will all recover. The sufferers by the fire and their estimated losses are:

T. C. Jenkins, wholesale grocery, totally destroyed; stock valued at $400,000; insurance, $138,000; building valued at $100,000; insurance, $70,000.

Joseph Horne & Co., retail dry goods, totally destroyed; stock and building valued at $1,000,000; fully insured.

Horne office building, totally destroyed; valued at $100,000; insurance, $60,000.

Methodist Book Concern Building, valued at $125,000; badly damaged; loss about $20,000; insured.

Phipps Building, valued at $100,000; slightly damaged; loss about $5,000; insured.

L. H. Voight, wholesale produce; damaged; loss about $2,000; insured.

G. Huck, tobacco; destroyed; loss estimated at $8,000; partly insured.

J. Hall, Jr., & Co., wholesale groceries; destroyed; loss estimated at $10,000; insured.

Scobie & Parker, farming implements; damaged; loss estimated at $3,000; insured.

Hall Brothers, building occupied by Hall Brothers, wholesale liquor; American Press Association, and T. C. McElroy, pictures and mirrors; slightly damaged; loss, $1,000; insured.

Diamond National Bank Building, corner Fifth Avenue and Liberty Street; scorched; loss, $500; insured.

Oakdale Manufacturing Company, Liberty Street; windows broken and damaged by water; loss, $2,000; insured.

Beeson Paper Company, Liberty Street; windows broken, damaged by water; loss about $2,000; insured.

Harmony Creamery Company, Liberty Street; slightly damaged; loss, $1,000; insured.

J. W. Scott, 507 Liberty Street; agricultural implements; totally destroyed; loss about $25,000; partly insured.

Four three-story dwelling houses on Pennsylvania Avenue, occupied by Hall & Geis, hairdressers; Dr. Sykes, Dr. Manchester, and Michael Blondin; the houses were wholly or partially destroyed; loss, $20,000.

Seven freight cars loaded with meat belonging to Swift & Co. of Chicago, standing on Liberty Street; loss, $7,000.

The Duquesne Theatre Saved.

The Duquesne Theatre and the Surprise Clothing Company's immense store were on fire several times, but were saved with small loss.

The fire broke out, no one knows how, about midnight in the wholesale grocery building of T. C. Jenkins & Co., and burned with great fury until 4 o'clock this morning.

The total insurance on Joseph Horne & Co.'s building was $300,000, as follows: Continental, Palatine, Philadelphia Underwriters, $25,000 each; Hamburg-Bremen, $20,000; Aetna and Northern, $15,000 each; Rochester German, New York Mutual, Royal, Manchester, Scottish, and National, $10,000 each; British American, Reliance, Niagara, People's, New York Underwriters, Providence, Washington, Norwood, New Hampshire Fire, Queen, Hanover, Traders', Atlas, and London Assurance, $5,000 each; Springfield, $6,000; Union National, Standard, and St. Paul, $2,500 each; Orient, $5,000, and Merchants', $9,000.

It is almost impossible to get a full list of the large insurance carried on the stock of Joseph Horne & Co., as the policies are held in 150 or 200 different companies, scattered all over the country. A partial list was secured, as follows: State of New York, $10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, Lion, German-American, and Norwich Union, $5,000 each; German-American, Hanover, Aichen and Munch, Colonial Assurance, Glens Falls, Buffalo German, London, and Humboldt, $2,500 each.

Among the policies on the Horne office building, which was almost fully insured, were: Liverpool and London and Globe and Aetna, $10,000 each; British American, $4,000.

JOHN'S MOTHER OBJECTED.

She Sued for a Loan, as His Marriage Displeased Her.

"Your Honor, this is a case of persecution," said Lawyer Leopold W. Harburger yesterday morning to Justice Roesch in the Fourth Judicial District Court. "His mother is clean mad with him because he married against her will."

"Well, I've a right to be mad," interrupted a matronly woman. "She's twenty years older than John." Then, turning to her son, a boyish-looking fellow, she added, "John, you're a fool. Are there no young girls in town? Or did you go only to old women's balls?"

The plaintiff was Mrs. Rosie Grundman of 98 St. Mark's Place, and she was suing her son John for $30 which, she said, she had spent, as loans, in buying him clothes to enable him to go to masquerade balls, and for board. John had fallen in love at one of the balls, and had married a woman who was considerably older than he.

The mother broke out again. "When you were out of work I kept and fed you. If you had married a pretty, young girl I'd have forgiven you, but now you'll have to pay."

John blushed to the roots of his hair and was too confused to speak. So the lawyer did the talking, and John nodded acquiescence.

"Your Honor, love is a mysterious passion, and cannot be accounted for," said Lawyer Harburger to the Court. "My client was smitten with the charms of his now happy wife, and he had just as much right to love her as if she were sweet sixteen."

Justice Roesch wiped his face with his handkerchief, and remarked that John had not violated the law by falling in love and marrying.

Then John picked up enough courage to say that his mother had forgiven him the debt, and then had changed her mind. The Court believed him, dismissed the case, and congratulated the happy couple.

Theodore Stewart's Successors.

Maximilian Cook, who, with George H. A. Kohler and Eugene Hauck, conducted the two saloons formerly kept by Theodore Stewart, has withdrawn from the firm on account of failing health. His two former partners will continue the business, as before, under the name of Theodore Stewart. Mr. Stewart died in 1887, and in his will bequeathed his two establishments, with their accumulated art treasures, to the three partners, who had been his employes.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Foreclosure Sale of the Atlantic and Pacific Was Made Yesterday.

BOUGHT BY ATCHISON SYSTEM

Official Appointments to be Made for the New Consolidation To-day—Improvements to be Made in the Road of the Purchased Company.

GALLUP, New Mexico, May 3.—The foreclosure sale of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company took place here to-day, O. N. Marron, the Special Master, acting as auctioneer.

The system, which extends from Albuquerque to the Needles, was bid in by the representative of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company for $12,000,000. This will give the Atchison system a through line from Chicago to Los Angeles, which with its various branches will aggregate 9,000 miles, the longest, if not the most profitable, railway combination in the world.

To-morrow the following official appointments will be made: A. G. Wells, General Superintendent of everything west of Albuquerque, including the California Southern; W. G. Nevins, General Manager, and J. J. Byrne, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, with headquarters at Los Angels.

The auditing department in this city will be consolidated with the California Southern and moved to Los Angeles. W. E. Walsh will be the General Auditor.

Immediately after the sale has been concluded by the final transfer of papers, the officials of the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific will meet and ratify the trade by which Mr. Huntington gives his Mohave-Needles Division of the Atlantic and Pacific to the Santa Fé people in exchange for their Sonora Division of the Southern Pacific, an exchange equally advantageous to both companies, as it gives the Atlantic and Pacific sole ownership of the link between the Needles and Mohave, instead of a traffic right, and the Southern Pacific becomes the owner of the line from Benson to Guaymas instead of a lessee. The latter also secures at Guaymas a port on the Gulf of California. It is understood that it is the intention of Mr. Huntington immediately to establish a line of steamers from China, Japan, and Honolulu to Guaymas, a move that will gain three days over the time of the present transpacific lines, and thereby will secure exclusive freights to his line.

Both these divisions have been allowed to run down because of the undesirable position they occupied, but they now will be repaired and restocked. One of the agreements in this trade is that the Atlantic and Pacific shall stop the extension of their branch from Ash Fork to Nogales, which was intended to cut off the Southern Pacific's business from Old Mexico via Guaymas. This branch will now forever have its terminus at Phoenix.

Along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific the station most to be affected by the sale is Asn Fork. To this point the company intends to move the division headquarters and shops now at Williams, thirty miles to the east and up the heaviest grade on the line. Williams has no water, and to supply it and Seligman has forced the company to employ a special water train at a cost of about $60,000 per annum. Work has already begun on a storage dam in Johnson Cañon, near by, where there is an abundance of water ready to be piped to Ash Fork.

The Albuquerque shops are to be enlarged and a two-story stone depot will be erected at Winslow, Arizona. One hundred and seventy-five miles of heavy steel rails will be laid from Flagstaff east during the year and several hundred miles of track rebal-lasted with volcanic cinders. Nearly $1,000,000 will be used in these improvements before the present Cordurey line can be rehabilitated into anything like a creditable division of a great railway system.

Reading Officers Re-elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 3.—The first annual meeting of stockholders and election of officers of the newly reorganized Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company was held to-day. The meeting was conducted by the Central Trust Company of New York and the Reading Company, as trustees for the stockholders. President Harris held proxies from both companies, and the old officers and Board of Directors were unanimously re-elected. This was the only business transacted.

A New Railroad Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—The Westfield, Mayville and Chautauqua Motor Railroad Company of Chautauqua County was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $150,000. The company proposes to operate a surface road from the shore of Lake Erie, at Barcelona, in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua County, to the Chautauqua Assembly grounds, in the town of Chautauqua.

Rock Island Earnings.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The estimated gross earnings of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for the month of April, 1897, are $1,120,714, a decrease as compared with estimated earnings of April, 1896, of $40,337.

Railroad Men and Matters.

George M. Cumming has been elected First Vice President of the Erie Railroad Company, with office at 21 Cortlandt Street, New York.

The managers of the Joint Traffic Association have issued three circulars, recommending slight changes in some of the freight schedules for lumber, railroad ties, and glassware.

MR. MOODY'S SUMMER PLANS.

Some City Pastors Will Be Glad if He Stays Away.

The apparently groundless rumor that Evangelist Dwight L. Moody intends to renew his revival meetings in this city during the Summer has brought out the fact that some pastors would regard his doing so with hostility. Mr. Moody's arrangements are always advertised long in advance, yet not a word has been uttered to show that he means to be diverted from conducting his Summer school at Northfield.

Willis E. Lougee, who has managed the Moody meetings, denies knowledge of any future programme in this city in which the veteran evangelist will participate.

Mr. Moody, it appears, has provoked some city preachers because he draws persons who are already churchgoers to his meetings, and so reduces the number of listeners to sermons in other churches. But there are many clergymen who do not object to Mr. Moody on this account, and who often go to hear him. Bishop J. P. Newman, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, and others have attended the Moody meetings, have made addresses, and spoken highly of his work as an evangelist.

Evangelist McNeill's Work.

A meeting of a number of the ministers who invited the Rev. Mr. McNeill to come to America was held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon at the request of Mr. McNeill. He wanted to get acquainted with the ministers, and to exhort them to go to work to make the evangelistic campaign a success. No definite plans were made for the holding of meetings, but it is known that Mr. McNeill will stay in New York for a month at least.

Death from Using Rubber Stamps.

PROVIDENCE, May 3.—Mark C. Melrick, deputy City Sealer, died suddenly of blood poisoning, which is believed to have been caused by the absorption of green ink into his system while using rubber stamps.

Special Sale of Silver Mounted Cut Glass.

The Gorham Co. is offering a large assortment of such articles as are most desirable in the combination of Silver and Glass at extremely attractive prices. New shapes and cuttings in Claret Pitchers, Decanters and Salad Sets.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,

Silversmiths.

BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE.

THE HINDOO BECAME ANGRY.

He Told the Women's Congress, in California, that He Had Been Insulted by One of Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—A Hindoo calling himself the Brahmacharin Bobhabhiskshu, nearly created a riot at the meeting of the Women's Congress by denouncing the women of the West as savages, and declaring that he had been insulted.

The women's gathering from all over the State has been in session here all this week. The Brahmacharin Bobhabhiskshu has been a picturesque figure, always attired in a flowing gown of silk and wearing a blue turban. The women have made much of the man from India, who has posed as an example of humility and gentleness, and last night he was invited to speak on the subject of "Religion as a Synonym of Education." Instead, he stepped forward and in unqualified language attacked the congress, its motives, and the honesty of its speakers.

He was listened to with suppressed indignation, which finally found expression in protest and hisses, and then, after several vain attempts to be further heard, he strode, with what he called "bravery and heroism," from the scene. He announced that he had been insulted, because, as he averred, on Thursday evening his flowing silken robe had been pulled by one of the ladies while he was talking—pulled, he said, to insult him because he was telling the truth, in opposition to the "horrible and foolish doctrine of heredity."

Bobhabhiskshu attacked women in general. He called them dishonest, and said: "The women of the West are savages. Will you tell me what is the difference between the Indian who puts war feathers on his head and the woman who puts feathers and flowers in her hat?"

He commenced a personal attack on Mrs. Gardiner, but his voice was drowned by a storm of shouts and hisses from the audience. When finally quiet was restored, the Hindoo exclaimed: "I will go like a hero; I will be brave."

He gathered his silken robe about him and strode from the stage. Surrounded by his friends, he was escorted to the furnace room and led out into the street through the coal hole. The ladies of the congress deny that the East Indian had been insulted, and say they had heard nothing about it until he commenced his attack.

The Hindoo came to be the guest of the congress through an inquirer at the Theosophical headquarters from Mrs. Annie Besant, who was expected in this city. As she would not reach here in time, the Brahmacharin was commended. As he was in Los Angeles, the congress got him transportation, and, while not paying for his addresses, they were paying his expenses while he was in the city.

FOR THE PEEKSKILL CAMP.

Dates of the Different Regiments for Receiving Instruction.

TROY, N. Y., May 3.—In general orders from the Adjutant General's department, issued to-day, the following detail for the camp of instruction at Peekskill in 1897 is made:

From June 19 to 26, Seventh Regiment; June 26 to July 3, Twelfth Regiment and Tenth Battalion; July 3 to 10, Seventy-first Regiment and First Provisional Battalion; July 10 to 17, Twenty-second Regiment and Second Provisional Battalion; July 17 to 24, Forty-seventh Regiment and Third Provisional Battalion; July 24 to 31, Seventy-fourth Regiment and two batteries.

The First Provisional Battalion will be commanded by Capt. Walt H. Stillman of the Sixth Separate Company, the Second by Capt. Austin A. Yates of the Thirty-sixth Separate Company, and the Third by Capt. James H. Lloyd of the Twenty-first Separate Company.

BUILDS A FIRE IN HIS CELL.

Insane Man in Jail Charged with Arson Tries to Burn His Clothes.

PATERSON, N. J., May 3.—Judge Senior had before him to-day Michael Burke, a well-known character, who was arrested yesterday afternoon at St. Joseph's Hospital, where he was trying to burn the building, by Policeman Carlon. Burke was arrested for arson in New York City some time ago, but was acquitted. He seems to be insane on the subject.

After being placed in a cell at the police station, Burke took off his clothes, and, placing them in a corner of the cell, lighted a match and set fire to them. Detective Lord's attention was attracted by the smell of smake, and he went to investigate. When he arrived at the cell door where Burke was he saw the burning clothes. The detective secured a line of hose and turned the water on the burning clothes and extinguished the flames.

As soon as Burke saw the fire was out he became violent, and had to be placed in a straitjacket.

Religious Liberty Guaranteed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 3.—One night last week some religious partisans in Jackson County carried into the woods, stripped, and severely whipped two Mormon Elders. The Elders subsequently appealed to Gov. Johnson for protection, representing that they had been threatened with death if they remained in the State. The Governor says that the Constitution of the State guarantees religious liberty, and that the Mormons are entitled to it; moreover, that the Elders in this State teach the Bible and refrain from preaching or practicing polygamy.

Employing the Convicts.

ALBANY, May 3.—The new system of employing convicts is progressing rapidly, so far as the furnishing of employment to a goodly number of those confined is concerned, for during the week ending April 30 nearly four-fifths of the prison population were at work. Of the 3,555 prisoners all were at work but 785, which is proportionately the same as were employed under the old system. In Sing Sing 1,026 men were employed out of 1,306, in Auburn 1,016 out of 1,308, and in Clinton 739 out of 941.

Burial of William Wickes Rossiter.

William Wickes Rossiter, President of the Terminal Warehouse Company, who died at his home, 50 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, last Friday, was buried from his late home yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of the services the casket was borne from the house by Clinton L. Rossiter, E. V. W. Rossiter, and Walter K. Rossiter, brothers of the deceased; Van Wyck and William Rossiter, his two sons, E. L. Rossiter, a nephew, and John J. Hinchman, a son-in-law. The burial at Greenwood was private.

Four Chinamen Captured.

MALONE, N. Y., May 3.—Deputy Marshal Flynn to-day captured four Chinamen on the line north of Malone, who were endeavoring to steal into the United States. He also secured a quantity of opium which they had secreted in the lining of their clothing. They were lodged in Malone jail, pending examination. They will doubtless be returned to China.

JERSEY CITY'S MAYORALTY

Hoos Formally Demanded Possession of the Office, and Wanser Protested Against the Action.

TRANSFER WAS THEN MADE

Jersey City's New Executive Went Promptly to Work—Many Appointments Made—Political Complexion of the Board of Education Changed.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday vacated his office under protest, and was succeeded by Edward Hoos.

The ceremonies were very brief. The outgoing and incoming Mayors met in the Mayor's office at 9 o'clock by agreement in order to avoid the crowd that was expected to gather at noon. Allan L. McDermott acted as counsel for Mr. Hoos, while William D. Edwards appeared for Mayor Wanser. The Mayor and the Mayor-elect greeted each other cordially. A brief consultation followed, after which Mr. Hoos made a written demand for the office of Mayor. Mayor Wanser prepared a written answer and also a statement to be made public later. These papers were placed in the hands of the lawyers. Then the transfer was made orally.

"Mr. Wanser," said Mr. Hoos, "I assume the office of Mayor of Jersey City, in pursuance of a recent decision of the Supreme Court and the result of an election held on April 13. In insisting upon your retirement, I tender you the expression of my high personal esteem and my wishes for your future prosperity."

Mr. Wanser Protests.

"Mr. Hoos," said Mr. Wanser, "while assuring you personally of my respect, I deem it my duty to protest and object to your attempt to assume the office of Mayor of Jersey City, and to say that your action is an intrusion into that office, and I demand that you desist and leave me in the peaceable possession of that office."

"I must insist," said Mr. Hoos.

Mayor Wanser then surrendered the office, and Mr. Hoos, who had previously taken the oath of office before City Clerk N. J. O'Donnell, was duly declared Mayor of Jersey City. He then read a message, which he will submit to the new Board of Aldermen when they organize to-night. In it he said that he would be at all times prepared to communicate with the board upon any subject connected with the Municipal Government upon which they desired information, especially finances. The most important matter alluded to was water.

Mayor Hoos said he was in favor of a full supply of pure and wholesome water, but he considered it the duty of the city authorities to secure this at the lowest price possible. While the supply is paid for by the million gallons, the consumption should be limited as far as possible. Proper specifications should be prepared, and a permanent supply should be secured at the earliest date after due competition that would insure the cheapest rates. One important consideration was the speedy settlement of the question.

Mayor Hoos also gave notice that he would appoint new Directors of Education in place of those appointed by Mayor Wanser, who, he believed, had acted illegally in the matter. He also criticised the action of the Fire Board in suddenly enforcing the act of 1893 for the creation of a full paid Fire Department. In conclusion he charged that offices had been parceled out by deals as if they had been private property.

Mayor Hoos appointed his son, Edward Hoos, Jr., to be his private secretary. His selection was a compromise, a deadlock having resulted over four other aspirants. The last act of Mayor Wanser's official life was to announce that he had appointed Reuben Simpson a member of the Board of Finance to succeed Jacob J. Detwiller, who resigned on Saturday.

Why the Protest Was Made.

The official protest made by Mayor Wanser before retiring simply sets forth the well-known facts concerning the recent election and the action of the Supreme Court in declaring the charter extension act unconstitutional. He believes that he is entitled to hold the office, if not until Jan. 1, 1898, the term fixed by the act, at least until the validity of the act shall be finally decided by the Court of Errors and Appeals. This protest will be made the basis of quo warranto proceedings to be instituted at an early day by Corbin & Corbin, counsel for Mayor Wanser and the Republican City Executive Committee.

By noon the excitement at the City Hall had all died out, and the new Government was running smoothly for the time being. The new Street and Water Board, consisting of Commissioners Charles Boltwood, Ferdinand Heintze, James S. Nolan, and Anthony Hauck, Democrats, and Commissioner Richard Brown, Republican, organized at noon. Commissioner Boltwood was elected President and George T. Bouton was reappointed clerk, he being a Democrat. A recess was then taken. When the board reassembled the following appointments were made:

William H. Peckham, Water Register, to succeed Lawrence Broderick; Daniel Smith, Assistant Register, to succeed John T. Pringle, who had previously been made chief clerk in the Controller's office; John Kenny, Water Assessor, to succeed A. B. Dusenbury; John Boyd, Lamp Inspector, to succeed John T. Davidson; Patrick J. Condon, Superintendent of Streets, to succeed William Smith; Michael Gavin, Sewer Inspector, to succeed John Bumstead; nine Republicans were also removed from minor positions and Democrats appointed in their places.

Mayor Hoos made the following appointments to the Board of Education during the afternoon: Member at large, Thomas Miggins; First Ward, David R. Daly; Second Ward, John J. Mooney; Fifth Ward, William H. Quinn; Sixth Ward, John Broderick; Seventh Ward, Joseph Finn; Eighth Ward, Joseph L. Firm; Ninth Ward, the Rev. Gottlieb Andreae; Tenth Ward, Henry Devitt; Eleventh Ward, Frederick J. Mersheimer. The Rev. Mr. Andreae declined, and Henry G. Lohmann was appointed in his place. He and the others at once took the oath of office. When the board met they presented their credentials, and the members appointed by Mayor Wanser at once withdrew. They said they would rest their claims upon the result of the suit to be brought by Mayor Wanser. The members appointed by Mayor Hoos took their places, and the board organized, Joseph L. Firm, President. James A. Wiseman was appointed Clerk, and the board proceeded to the transaction of routine business.

Church Federation's Needs.

The Secretary of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers in New York City, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, who recently received a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Albion, N. Y., has declined the same, and remains in New York to develop the work of the federation. The federation is not free from financial anxieties, and needs the support of all people who believe that good people ought to be good enough to work together. The Treasurer of the organization is Harvey E. Fisk. Checks should be made payable to his order, and may be sent to the federation's office, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Grip and Sulphonal Prove Fatal.

In the certificate signed by Dr. T. Waldo Whitney that announced the death of William R. Miller of 367 Western Boulevard to the Health Department yesterday, the cause of death was given as "grip, pneumonia, and sulphonal poisoning." Coroner's Physician Donlin was sent to investigate. He found that Miller had been ill with pneumonia more than a week. On Wednesday last he took some sulphonal and became unconscious. Dr. Whitney was called in. Miller's mother, with whom he lived, attributes his death to the sulphonal, but the doctors say it was only one of the contributory causes.

St. Stephen's Alumni Dinner.

The New York Alumni Association of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., held its annual dinner at the Plaza Hotel last night

Wanamaker

THIS BUSINESS IS GROWING

The rapid growth of this business is due to three elements:

First—The character and volume of the stocks. It would be easy to fill the store with common Dress Goods, flimsy Bicycles, poor Lawn Mowers. Trash is not tolerated, and prices on sound goods are always at or below the minimum in the market.

Second—The systems of the business are accurately carrying on the details of all transactions to the satisfaction of our rapidly increasing Public.

Third—The broad Wanamaker guarantee of satisfaction with every purchase is rapidly cementing confidence between the house and its customers.

Women's Shirt Waists. The present sale is the first annual Shirt Waist sale we have had in New York—in our other store similar events have followed each other for several successive years.

Fresh lots from the purchase of 42,984 are on sale to-day. 50c, 75c and $1. Some should be a half more, others should be double.

Dress Goods. Yesterday's weather detained many would-be buyers from the chances afforded by the reduced prices.

Paris Novelties,
Wool Suitings,
Linen Novelties.

Scores of items are under the price-cutting, and not an antique among them all.

China Table Ware. Theodore and Charles Field Haviland of Limoges send Dinner Set bargains. Carlsbad Table Ware and American Porcelain join the bargain procession. All decorated and made doubly beautiful by great cheapness.

Women's Silk Dresses. Of printed foulards, stylish, handsomely finished,

ELEVEN DOLLARS.

Less than half their worth. All sizes. Too great a bargain to last long.

Sterling Silver Purses. Pretty heart shape money holders, silver mesh and chased clasp, $2.50. For the chatelaine or chain. Worth, by every fair standard, $4.

Men's Bicycle Suits. Rapid selling has left broken sizes in two of the $7.50 lines. The left-overs—perhaps 75 of them—go at Five Dollars.

Bicycles. Up-to-date, strictly high-grade Wheels—THE CONTINENTAL, $50; THE CONTINENT, $37.50. Otherwise they wouldn't be here at any price. Examine them critically. No weak or poorly finished parts.

Lawn Mowers. "The Wanamaker"—good as the best and much cheaper than their equals, 10 in., $2.25; 12 in., $2.50; 14 in., $2.75; 16 in., $3; 18 in., $3.25.

Baby Carriages. Big assortment. Latest improvements. Exclusive styles. Strong and attractive. $3 to $28. A splendid line of Go-Carts.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MONEY TO PAY FOR LYNCHING.

A Message from the President Asking for Indemnity for Heirs of the Victims.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—President McKinley to-day sent to Congress a message concerning the lynching of three Italians at Hahnville, La., on the night of Aug. 8, 1896, named Salvatore Arena, Giuseppe Venturella, and Lorenso Solaridino. He recommends an appropriation for the heirs of the persons without admitting the liability of the United States in the premises.

The message is accompanied by papers from the Secretary of State. He reviews the events when the lynching occurred. The agent of the State Department, who was sent to Louisiana, reported that one of the men, Solaridino, had resided in Louisiana twelve years and had voted; Arena five years, and had made a declaration of his intention of becoming a citizen, and Venturella three years, and also had been a voter. Mr. Sherman says the Italian Ambassador promptly informed this Government that the lynched men were Italian subjects and entitled to the protection of the King of Italy. The Governor of Louisiana has not been able to present proof that the men lynched had actually voted, though it was believed they had. He says the case was similar to the lynching in New Orleans in 1891.

Without acknowledging the legal liabilities of persons lynched, Congress had appropriated money for the indemnity of persons so lynched. The Secretary recommends that $6,000 be appropriated to be distributed by the Italian Government among the heirs of the persons.

A TIE GAME IN BROOKLYN

Eleven Innings Played and No Decision in the Opening of the Championship Season.

GOOD PLAYING IN THE MUD

The Home Team Batted Well, but Failed to Land the Game by Weak Fielding—A Crowd of 8,000 in Spite of Rain.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	8	1	.889
Baltimore	7	1	.875
Cincinnati	6	2	.750
Louisville	5	2	.714
Pittsburg	4	2	.667
Cleveland	4	5	.444
St. Louis	3	5	.375
New York	3	5	.375
Brooklyn	3	6	.333
Washington	2	6	.250
Chicago	2	6	.250
Boston	1	7	.125

Result of Yesterday's Games.

At Brooklyn—Baltimore, 3; Brooklyn, 3.
At Washington—New York, 9; Washington, 0.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 7; Louisville, 4.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
At Boston—No game; rain.
At Chicago—No game; wet grounds.

To-day's Games.

New York in Washington.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Cleveland.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Boston.

The first championship game of the season in Brooklyn was played yesterday on grounds sticky with mud and under threatening skies. When the game started a drizzling rain was falling. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the 8,000 persons who filed into the grounds were not sorry they had braved the weather. They saw a slashing good game of ball, one of the most closely played of the season. The score was tied in the eighth inning, each side having three runs, and two extra innings were played without making it decisive. At the end of the eleventh inning the game was called on account of darkness.

When the gates were thrown open, at 2 o'clock, it was raining, but the spectators began to arrive in force. A large number of women attended. Conterno's Band was in the grand stand, and served to keep the crowd in a good humor until 3:45 o'clock, when the two teams marched on the field. The rain had slackened to a cold, disagreeable drizzle.

The teams marched in close column down opposite sides of the field and wheeled inward, forming two lines, and marched up the field. When they reached the plate the Brooklyns formed two lines and the Baltimore team passed between them. The teams saluted one another by raising their caps. The Brooklyn team wore new white uniforms, with maroon sweaters and stockings. James J. Corbett, brother of Joe Corbett of the Baltimore team, was on the field, but did not march with the team.

At 4 o'clock play was called. Baltimore was first at bat. Umpire Tim Hurst hadn't arrived, and Daub and Clark went in as umpires.

Quinn lifted a high fly to Griffin, who handled it easily. Keeler rolled an easy one to Shindle, and went out at first. Jones pulled in a high fly from Jennings's bat, and the side went out. Umpire Hurst arrived at this stage, and began to officiate. Brooklyn didn't score in her half of the first. Smith received a large bunch of roses when he went to bat in the second inning, but failed to distinguish himself, knocking a little one to Keeler.

Neither side made a run until the fifth inning, when Jones scored on La Chance's whistling grounder to Doyle. Robinson and Corbett scored for Baltimore in the sixth.

In the seventh inning Shindle drove the ball away out into right field for two bases, bringing in Griffin from second. Anderson advanced to third, and came home on a wild throw.

Corbett tied the score in the eighth on Jennings's hit to centre.

The next three innings were marked by clean, fast ball playing.

The crowd had been worked up to a proper pitch of enthusiasm, and started rooting in earnest. "Ding the ball! Ding the ball!" chanted a dozen grand-stand enthusiasts in unison, and the Brooklyn team "dingled" it whenever they were able.

The last two innings were played slowly, each side hoping for darkness. The Brooklyns had little trouble in solving young Corbett's curves, but failed to win the game by weak fielding. Canavan was weak at second base.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	1	4	0	0	0
Anderson, lf.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	1	12	0	1	0
Canavan, 2b.	0	2	2	2	1	1
Smith, ss.	0	3	4	1	1	1
Grim, c.	0	3	5	1	1	1
Payne, p.	0	0	0	2	1	0
Total.	3	13*	32	10	5	

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Quinn, 3b.	0	2	3	1	1	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Jennings, ss.	0	0	0	4	4	0
Kelly, lf.	0	1	5	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	6	1	1	
Stenzel, cf.	0	0	4	0	1	
Reitz, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	
Robinson, c.	0	1	0	3	2	0
Corbett, p.	2	1	1	0	1	
Total.	3	7	33	11	3	

*Robinson out for interference.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Shindle and Smith. Stolen base—Kelley. Double plays—La Chance, unassisted; Jennings, Reitz, and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Payne, 1; Corbett, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Jones, Jennings 2. Struck out—By Payne, 4; by Corbett, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Baltimore, 6. Sacrifice hits—Jones and Reitz. Time—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

New York, 9; Washington, 0.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—It was a sore band of rooters who left the grounds after to-day's game. There were but 200 of them. The field was very wet, and the cold weather threatened rain, which finally came, but not before Umpire Lynch had rightfully forfeited the game to New York. Mercer, who is considered weak in the wet, was pounded for seven runs in the second inning. When it became apparent that the Giants had a good lead, the Senators endeavored to prolong the game so that the rain would become so heavy that five innings could not be finished. This was done in such a clumsy manner that Umpire Lynch forfeited the game. The game was terminated with only two men out in the last inning. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Abbey, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dement, ss.	0	0	0	0	1	
Selbach, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	
Farrell, c.	0	0	1	0	0	
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	
Cart'ght, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0	
Brown, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Reilly, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	
Mercer, p.	0	0	0	1	1	
*Norton	0	0	0	0	0	
Swaim, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	0	1	11	6	3	

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Y. Hall'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Joyce, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	
Davis, ss.	1	1	0	0	0	
Gleason, 2b.	2	1	5	0	0	
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	0	0	0	
Seymour, p.	1	1	0	0	0	
Warner, c.	1	0	4	0	0	
W. Clark, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Total.	9	9	12	2	0	

*Batted for Mercer in third inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—9

Earned runs—New York, 3. Two-base hits—Davis, Van Haltren, W. Clark. Three-base hit—Gleason. Double play—Selbach to O'Brien. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Seymour. Struck out—By Swaim, 1; by Seymour, 5. Wild pitch—Mercer. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Cincinnati, 5. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and McDermott.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	—7	
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Louisville, 8. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden; Louisville, Fraser and Wilson. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 4. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Postponed on Account of Rain.

BOSTON, May 3.—The Boston-Philadelphia game was postponed on account of wet grounds.

Two games will be played on Wednesday.

Postponed, Wet Grounds.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Opening game postponed on account of wet grounds and cold weather.

Eastern League Games.

Springfield	0	1	1	0	5	2	0	5	2—14	
Toronto	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5

Batteries—Wood and Duncan; Staley, Gaston, and Dineen.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3	
Buffalo	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—5	

Batteries—Rudderham and Dixon; E. Gray and Smith.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 3.—The Eastern League games scheduled here with Syracuse, and at Scranton with Rochester, were both postponed to-day on account of rain.

Atlantic League Games.

AT NORFOLK.

Norfolk	2	0	0	2	0	1	6	0	0—11	
Richmond	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0—	5

Batteries—Pfannmiller and Hayden; Lever, Batteries—Pfannmiller and Heyden; Lever, Schabel, and Foster.

The games of Newark, at Philadelphia; Hartford, at Reading, and Paterson, at Lancaster, were all postponed on account of rain.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Further Details for the Irvington-Millburn Handicap—Prize List Growing.

The Race Committee having the Irvington-Millburn handicap in charge met yesterday and discussed plans for the event. The members were both amused and gratified to acknowledge the receipt of an entry from far away Russia. Never before has the race attracted a competitor from across the water.

The letter was dated Moscow, and its contents were easily decipherable, but when the committeemen came to the name of the sender it was more than they could master. Chairman Edward Gebereux said: "Call it anything you like."

A letter from Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., notified the managers that he would officiate as referee of the race.

Intending competitors will be pleased to learn that the prize list is growing daily, and in all probability will be larger and more desirable than in previous years. One of the most valuable of the trophies will be a solid silver cup, which will go to the club having the largest number of men inside the limit of one hour and fifteen minutes.

Entries are coming in rapidly, and it will not be surprising if the list turns out to be the largest in the history of the greatest of bicycle handicaps.

Many more spectators will be able to see the finish of the race this year than was ever the case before. The building of a grand stand facing the finish line will be responsible for this. It will comfortably accommodate 4,000 persons. Those who ride to the scene of the contest on their wheels will find checking facilities in the rear of the stand, so that every essential convenience will be provided.

Patchogue Wheelmen's Races.

Now that the Roe Brothers of Patchogue have given up racing the other fast riders in that section have taken renewed hope, and are training in the belief that they may be able to win a contest occasionally. When the Roe boys were in training this was an exceedingly hard thing to do. The Patchogue Wheelmen, of which the Roes were and are members, decided at their last meeting to give a tournament on May 31, and the following were appointed to manage it: J. F. Fiugarth, S. T. Ferguson, J. R. Bailey, H. C. Dare, J. J. Roe, C. W. Ruland, H. R. Roe, F. S. Clark, W. R. Warrell, and J. W. Ackerly. Among the members of the club who will form the racing team are J. Robert Bailey, William Furlong, Bernard Geertsewa, Edward Woodruff, Dr. W. B. Kelly, Joseph Losee, Edward Johan Enecht, Jr., Henry Homan, James Van Dusen, Jr., Frank Phanmiller, Clinton Robinson, Ernest Barber, Arthur Terry, Jerome W. Ackerly, W. W. Aldrich, and Clarence Ruland.

Will Try for New Records.

Among the interesting features of the race meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen, to be held on May 22, will be an attempt to lower the present amateur record of the metropolitan district, made by an amateur. The present figures stand at 1:54 1-5, and are credited to "Bert" Ripley of Newark, who made that mark at Paterson on July 3, last year. The rider who will attempt to better this mark is W. H. Fearing, Jr., of Columbia College. In his trial he will be paced by two "quad" teams, one of which will be composed of Ray Dawson, I. A. Powell, George Ruppert, and J. P. Williams, Jr., all of the same college team. According to Trainer McCue, who has charge of the team, Fearing will be in the best of trim for the attempt, which he is certain will result in a new mark.

The Gleaner Going West.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 3.—The Gleaner, winner of the pennant of the Massachusetts Yacht Racing Association in 1896, and with a record of fifty-one first prizes out of sixty-four starts, was placed aboard a train at Boston to-day, billed to L. Frank Gates, Oshkosh, Wis. This simply means that Mr. Gates has purchased a yacht which he thinks will be as invincible on Lake Winnebago as his iceboat, the Strus, proved last Winter. The Gleaner measures 31 feet over all.

For the Seawanhaka Cup.

John S. Muckle of Philadelphia has offered a cup for the winner of the trial races which are to be held in July, to select the challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup. The trophy is a handsome two-handled cup; on one side it will have the names of the donor and of the winner and on the other a picture of a one-rater. Pictures of this prize were received at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian clubhouse yesterday, and were greatly admired.

Crescent Athletes Home Again.

Capt. E. McLean and nine members of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn were passengers on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mohawk, which arrived yesterday. The team has been making a successful tour through England and Ireland. The Mohawk was obliged to anchor in Gravesend Bay to discharge a quantity of powder in her cargo, and her passengers were transferred to the city by transport.

Floored by the Englishman.

BIRMINGHAM, May 3.—At the Olympic Club this evening, in a match between "Larry" Burns of Cohoes, N. Y., and Harry Greenfield, the Englishman, for the one-hundred-and-twenty-six-pound championship, Greenfield won in the eighth round. He floored Burns with a heavy blow on the jaw, and the latter did not rise to time.

John V. Crum, the Sprinter, Dead.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 3.—John V. Crum, the famous sprinter, died here this morning in the hospital as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Rockefeller Not Interested.

A statement to the effect that John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company is interested in a syndicate that has been formed to develop certain sulphur deposits that are said to have been discovered in the Cascade Mountains was declared yesterday at that gentleman's office to be utterly untrue.

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JOCKEY POWERS'S LAURELS

The Results at the Aqueduct Races Yesterday Justified the Faith of His Friends.

THREE RACES TO HIS CREDIT

He Won the Fourth Event, on Albert S., When the Odds Were 40 to 1—Winners of the Other Races Were Braw Lad, Nosey, Friendship, and Judge Wardell.

The feature of the day's sport at Aqueduct yesterday was the succession of winnings on long shots of Jockey Powers. The boy has acquired a reputation for bringing in winners at long prices on the smaller tracks, and those of his followers who were faithful yesterday were well rewarded for their constancy.

The opening race, at six furlongs, brought nine starters to the post. Free Lance was plunged on by the smart ones. He was not the favorite, but was given a liberal support by those who saw Friday's race. Mrs. W. C. Daly's filly Her Own was also well played, but could do no better than finish second. Henry Stull won the race with his colt Braw Lad. Free Lance flattered his backers for half a mile, when he dropped back beaten. Coming into the stretch Braw Lad took the lead, and won by a length before Her Own, the latter beating Harrington the same distance for the place.

The heavy condition of the track probably had something to do with May Behman's defeat in the second race, at four and a half furlongs, for the filly seemed unable to extend herself after the first furlong had been traversed. She was backed from 5 to 1 down to 2 to 1, but after leading for the first furlong she quit. Juliana and Oviatt alternated in the lead until the field was half way down the stretch, when Nosey drew out and won handily by three lengths. Juliana was second, the same distance before Bardella.

Thanassee and Red Spider, both in their maiden efforts this season, were played as if the race was all over in the third event. The former was the favorite, but as good as 7 to 1 could be had against Red Spider at the opening of the betting. The running for the first half of the five furlongs was made by the pair, but in the run through the stretch Friendship and Passover both came from behind and had the race between them. Powers never stopped riding Friendship until within fifty yards of the wire, and won easily by three lengths.

The surprising thing in the fourth race, at a mile, was the amount of ground which Captain T. covered. Daly's old campaigner was fully fifteen lengths behind when the flag went down, but at the turn into the back stretch he had assumed command. At the turn for home, however, Premier took his place, but was immediately challenged by Albert S. Inch by inch the latter crept up on the leader, and when he reached Premier's throatlatch the latter quit, and then came again, but too late. Young Powers kept driving Albert S., and landed him a winner by a length. When the boy rode up to the judges' stand to dismount there was a big grin on his face, for his mount was quoted at 40 to 1 in the betting.

Again, in the fifth race, Powers landed his mount a winner, this time Judge Wardell, another long shot. Judge Wardell led throughout, and, as in the two previous races, Powers kept driving him to the end, winning by a neck from Torstenson.

Details of the racing, with the pedigree of the winning horses, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second, and $30 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:17⅘.

1—Braw Lad, Henry Stull's br. c., by Eolus-Brown Beauty, 13 years, 96 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's br. f., 3, 93, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Harrington, C. F. Dwyer's ch. g., 6, 112, 7 to 2.....(Sims)

Free Lance, 98, 4 to 1, (Powers;) Russier, 91, 8 to 1, (Makin;) Lansdale, 109, 10 to 1, (Sherrer;) Trayline, 93, 8 to 1, (Shannon;) Find Out, 112, 10 to 1, (Van Kuren,) and Illusion, 112, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second, and $25 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:58 1-5.

1—Nosey, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. c., by Meddler-Zicka, 112 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Juliana, M. A. Healey's br. f., 109, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sherrer)
3—Bardella, Mackey & McCue's b. f., 109, 15 to 1.....(O'Leary)

May Behman, 109, 5 to 2, (Powers;) Genaro, 112, 3 to 1, (Littlefield;) Oviatt, 112, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Sweet Sound, 109, 5 to 2, (Powell;) Lord Fraze, 109, 5 to 2, (Harris;) Ella Daly, 109, 30 to 1, (Wapshire;) Voma J., 110, 60 to 1, (Neumyer,) and Prince Aukland, 112, 20 to 1, (Van Kuren,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second, and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Friendship, W. J. O'Brien's ch. g., by Cayuga-Affection, 93 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Powers)
2—Passover, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 99½, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—Ben Ronald, W. Cloyd & Co.'s br. c., 97, 6 to 1.....(Coylie)

Prompt, 91, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Takanessee, 108, 4 to 5, (Sherrer;) Bob Leach, 88, 20 to 1, (Forbes;) Destiny, 97, 20 to 1, (Corbley,) and Red Spider, 99, 7 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second, and $35 to third. One mile. Time—1:47½.

1—Albert S., Ruby Stable's br. c., by Iroquois-Nettie Kent, 4 years, 99 pounds, 40 to 1, and 12 to 1.....(Powers)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 4, 114, 7 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Langdon, J. H. Kelly's ch. g., 5, 108, 20 to 1.....(Sherrer)

Sue Kittie, 102, 2 to 1, (O'Leary;) Flames, 91, 10 to 1, (Makin;) Petrel, 84, 5 to 1, (Maher,) and Captain T., 100, also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second, and $25 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:58.

1—Judge Wardell, R. Bradley's br. g., by Himyar-Rokee, 99 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Powers)
2—Torstenson, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 110, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Ma Petite, E. Fleischmann's b. f., 90, 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Percy F., 108, 5 to 2, (Powers;) Glonoine, 110, 3 to 1, (Littlefield;) Tofana, 91, 8 to 1, (Maher,) and Orthos, 88, 5 to 1, (Corbley,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

The Car for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs. Rifle, 110 pounds; Our Johnny, 108; Donny, 105; X Ray, 104; Athy, 97; Arthur M., 96; Charentus, 95; Sathanas, No Chance, and Fratello, 93 each; Spinning Wheel and Mahoney, 91 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Four and a half furlongs. Pinkerton's Scout, 103 pounds; Tommy O., 103. Previous and Laurel Leaf, 102 each; Dark Slope, 99; Galloper, 94; Nosey, 93; Ionia, 91; Greenhorn, 89; Thorn Bud, 86.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Doggett, 114 pounds; Storm King, 101; Arabian and Parmesan, 94 each; Squan, 90; Free Lance, 89; Naughty Girl, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Nosey, Nigger Baby, and Surmount, 112 pounds each; Lerete, Ionia, Laura May, and Honey Dew, 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs. Mirage, Marsian, and Klinikinic, 108 pounds each; Tenderness, 104; Mistral, Will Elliott, and Emotional, 103 each; Successful, 101; Mohawk Prince, 95.

RACING AT NASHVILLE.

Opening of the Season at Cumberland Park—Bad Weather.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 3.—The opening day at Cumberland Park was bleak, cold, dreary, and forbidding, with rain threatening every hour. But these drawbacks did not prevent the attendance of a good crowd, exceeding 2,500 in number, notwithstanding the counter attraction of the exposition. The track was godd and fast, the racing good and fully up to expectations in every respect. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Eton Jacket, 97 pounds, (W. Bell,) 2 to 1, won; Mazarine, 110, (A. Clayton,) 3 to 2, second; Lexington Pirate, 100, (Murray,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Ajalon, Izeyl, and Command also ran. Mazarine 1 to 2, place.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Bangle, 111 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 3 to 5, won; Aragnot, 111, (Murray,) 8 to 2, second; Pearl, 108, (Songer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:49⅘. Amphitrite, Lela B., Belle Foster II., Kate Rutherford, and Callie Smart also ran. Aragnot, 3 to 5, place.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-eighth miles. Cumberland Prize. Sharon, 117 pounds, (Clerico,) 8 to 2, won; George Kent, 122, (A. Clayton,) 2 to 5, second; Maddalo, 115, (Mitchell,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:57¼. No place odds.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Lady Doleful, 89 pounds, (Songer,) 2 to 1, won; Trilby, 97, (Hirsch,) 7 to 1, second; Paul Kavar, 110, (F. Williams,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42⅘. Domingo, Prime Minister, Wolsey, and Fife also ran. Trilby 2 to 1 place.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Epona, 106 pounds, (R. Williams,) 7 to 5, won; Forfeit, 93, (Songer,) 7 to 5, second; Dawn, 90, (W. Bell,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:29¼. Koenigen, Terrapin, Kruna, Alkiris, Harry Lee, Sir John, and Frankfort Girl also ran. Forfeit 3 to 5 place.

Results at Newport.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 3.—The racing here to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Nannie D., 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, won; Asaph, 100, (J. Jackson,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Will Wallace, 100, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Dorette, Harry Thoburn, Elsket, Merry Nell, Belle of Fordham, We Know It, and St. Pat also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Ruskin, 108 pounds, (J. Hill,) 5 to 2, won; Benneville, 113, (Ballard,) 4 to 5, second; Tole Simmons, 110, (W. Jones,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:58⅘. Ruiz, Camperdown, Moray, Mr. Eastin, and Doc Dodds also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Olean, 100 pounds, (James,) 8 to 1, won; Myth, 103, (Nutt,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Astrada, 105, (Milburn,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Banquo II., Swordsman, Gioja, Red, and Katie L. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Four furlongs. Lady of the West, 105 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 2 to 1, won; Marito, 105, (J. Jackson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Margaret Eastin, 105, (Milburn,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:51⅘. Gorrilla, Ada, Russell, Foniante, Patty Whack, and Oneante also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Her Excellency, 103 pounds, (Nutt,) 3 to 1, won; Cynthia H., 95, (Bender,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Miss Rowett, 107, (J. Hill,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:18⅕. Jamboree, Rockwall, Harold Lindsay, Whileaway, and Lizzie Mack also ran.

Opening Day at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, May 3.—The racing season of the Kentucky Association opened to-day in wretched weather. The summaries follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Blitzen's Sister, 100 pounds, (Bayless,) even, won; Three Bars, 103, (Gardner,) 2 to 1, second; Duke of Montrose, 97, (Wilhite,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:19½.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Treopia, 97 pounds, (Bayless,) 1 to 2, won; Nanie, 88, (Smith,) 2 to 1, second; Winthrop, 89, (Campbell,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾.

THIRD RACE.—The Phoenix Hotel Stakes. One and one-sixteenth miles. Goshen, 99 pounds, (Wilhite,) 7 to 5, won; Flotow, 94, (Hunt,) 1 to 2, second; John McElroy, 99, (H. Williams,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:54.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Amateur, 118 pounds, (Gardner,) 8 to 1, won; Dominis, 108, (Bibbs,) 3 to 1, second; Pacemaker, 118, (Overton,) even, third. Time—0:59½.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Eleanor Holmes, 115 pounds, (Perkins,) 8 to 5, won; Tigerine, 110, (A. Isom,) 10 to 1, second; Caddy C., 115, (Bibbs,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:59¼.

Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Following were the results at Oakland. Weather clear; track fast:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Veragua won; Mulberry second, Neervso third. Time—1:29.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. One Mile. Daylight won; Walter J. second, Peter II. third. Time—1:42½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Tursido won; Rey Salazar second, Elsmore third. Time—1:02.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Col. Wheeler won; Peixotto second; Zamar II. third. Time—1:14.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Mile and a sixteenth. Ostler Joe won; Satsuma second, Vinctor third. Time—1:46¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Refugee won; Mainstay second, Midas third. Time—1:28.

Official Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, that indispensable handbook to all racegoers and students of the sport, is published in improved form this year, and gains in importance with each issue. The number containing a record of all races run this year up to May 1 is just issued, and is sold as usual at 50 cents a copy.

Paddock and Patrol Judge.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club have appointed J. L. Hall as Paddock and Patrol Judge for the Westchester, Coney Island, and Brooklyn Jockey Club meetings. Mr. Hall has officiated in a like capacity during the Winter at New Orleans.

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OFFICE SEEKERS TO WAIT

President McKinley Announces that He Will Defer Consular Appointments for Awhile.

LULL TILL CONGRESS ACTS

After the Tariff Bill Is Passed the Applications Will Receive Attention—Dr. Hunter of Kentucky Calls at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—President McKinley informed Representative Northway of Ohio to-day that further Consular appointments, as a rule, would be postponed until after the adjournment of Congress. There may be appointments in exceptional cases from time to time, but the general policy of the President will be to defer this class of appointments until after the Tariff bill is passed and Congress has adjourned.

Mr. Northway called to present Gen. Robert R. Sampson of Arizona, a former resident of the Buckeye State, who aspires to be Consul General to Mexico. For this post there are already ninety applicants.

Dr. Hunter, the Republican candidate for Senator from Kentucky, who was forced to withdraw, had a brief talk with the President about the Kentucky patronage which has been held up pending the result of the Senatorial election. Nothing, it is announced will be done in the matter until the arrival here next Wednesday of Senator-elect Deboe. Dr. Hunter says he is not a candidate for any position in the gift of the President. He will press his contest against Congressman Rhea for a seat in the House. Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island introduced Prof. Williams of Brown University, a candidate for a foreign mission. Senator Pritchard and Judge Ewart of North Carolina saw President McKinley in behalf of H. A. Goodyear of North Carolina, who is an applicant for the Brazilian Mission. It has been definitely decided that National Committeeman J. E. Boyd of the Tar Heel State will be appointed Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and his nomination is expected this week.

Senator Martin of Virginia accompanied a delegation of thirty-four, headed by Mayor Williams of Winchester, who formally invited the President to be present at the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Fair next September. Inasmuch as Mr. McKinley received his Masonic degree at Winchester during the war, and as a Masonic delegation will call next week to urge his acceptance of this invitation, the Winchester delegation have strong hopes that he will accept. The President said he would reply to the invitation later.

Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who was recently appointed a special Commissioner on behalf of the United States in the Bering Sea fisheries complications, called this afternoon, with Secretary Gage, and had a brief talk with the President on the fisheries question.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Stanton Sickles for Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consul General at Calcutta, India—ROBERT F. PATTERSON of Tennessee.

Secretary of Legation at Madrid—STANTON SICKLES of New York.

Postmasters.—New York—FRANK F. HATHAWAY, Plattsburg; HENRY CADY, Schoharie; DAVID C. INGLIS, Spring Valley. Connecticut—EDWIN W. S. PICKETT, Fairfield; RICHARD JOBES, Suffield. New Jersey—JOHN L. DERBY, Cranford; WILLIAM H. LARISON, Madison.

Navy—Assistant Engineer CLAUD B. PRICE to be Passed Assistant Engineer. Lieutenants, junior grade, to be Lieutenants—WILLIAM E. SAFFORD and F. R. BRAINARD. Ensign MARK L. BRISTOL to be Lieutenant junior grade, and JOHN HANCOCK MERRIAM of Minnesota to be an Assistant Paymaster.

Mr. Sickles, nominated for Secretary of the Legation at Madrid, is a son of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the Union soldier and gold Democrat who earnestly supported McKinley in the last campaign. He is about twenty-four years old, and has spent much time abroad.

Mr. Patterson, appointed Consul General to Calcutta, is a native of Maine, was in the Union Army, and at the close of the war settled in Tennessee. He always has been an active Republican, and is not a relative of Josiah Patterson, the gold Democrat. Senator Harris speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Patterson, whom he knows intimately.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Birdsall, H. J. Baxter; Farnham, W. C. Thuerk; Gasport, S. G. Barton; Inland, F. C. Stoll; Nevis, O. A. Coon.
New Jersey—Manahawkin, J. L. Lane.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The House Sustains Speaker Reed in Not Appointing Committees for Legislative Business.

"JERRY" SIMPSON'S DEFEAT

Mr. Bailey and Thirty-two Other Democrats Vote with the Republicans Against, While Thirty-two Under the Leadership of Mr. Lewis Vote For.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the House today Joseph B. Showalter, who was recently elected to represent the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania District, to fill the place of the late James J. Davidson, took the oath of office.

Mr. Bailey of Texas presented a resolution that the Nelson Bankruptcy bill recently passed by the Senate be taken up by the House on Monday, May 10, and considered until disposed of. He asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Brewster (Rep., N. Y.,) objected.

Then Mr. Simpson of Kansas rose to a question of personal privilege and sent to the Clerk's desk to be read an extract from THE NEW YORK TIMES, charging that Mr. Simpson was obstructing legislation. There was a stack of newspaper clippings on Mr. Simpson's desk which, it appeared, he was determined to have read, but Mr. Dingley protested that Mr. Simpson had not raised any question of privilege.

Speaker Reed said that it would be an unsatisfactory doctrine that a member could consume the time of the House with innumerable newspaper clippings, and incidentally remarked that it was evident the newspaper attacks "do not impair the gentleman's usefulness." This comment seemed to anger the Kansan, who began to declare loudly that he was not obstructing legislation, and that he proposed to show who was obstructing it. Again Mr. Dingley sought to cut him off, and Mr. Simpson characterized the Maine leader as "one of the dependents of plutocracy" who was "hastening to defend the interests of his friends."

Mr. Reed warned the Kansan that he could not defend himself by attacking another, to which Mr. Simpson replied that he must defend himself, however he could. He was proceeding to assert that the Speaker obstructed legislation by refusing to appoint the committees, when Mr. Reed threw down the gauntlet to him. "If the gentleman will present to the House a proposition that the Speaker has been derelict in duty in not appointing the committees," said the Speaker, seeming for the first time this session to be angered by Mr. Simpson's attack, "or if he will even put it in the shape of a request that the Chair appoint the committees, and the House sustains his contention, the Chair will appoint the committees."

Speaker Reed Squelches Simpson.

"The Chair well knows that a single objection will stop the resolution," yelled Mr. Simpson.

"Will the gentleman present the resolution?" demanded Mr. Reed.

"The rule declares that the Speaker must appoint committees at the beginning of each Congress," retorted Mr. Simpson.

"The Chair decides to have this matter brought to a head," replied Mr. Reed. "It is evident that if neither the gentleman from Kansas nor any other gentleman will present such a resolution, the unanimous opinion of the House sustains the Speaker."

This passage continued hotly, the irate Populist charging upon the Speaker and Mr. Reed punctuating his attack with the demand, "Will the gentleman present the resolution?"

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) protested that Mr. Reed should not hesitate to cut off the member merely because he was making an attack on the House. "Is the Speaker beyond our reach?" asked Mr. Simpson shrilly. "Is the Speaker beyond attack if he is derelict in duty?"

Mr. Reed then said that since the matter had taken such form, he would put it to the House whether Mr. Simpson had raised any question of personal privilege. The House decided by a vote of 37 to 94 that Mr. Simpson had not, whereupon Mr. Simpson subsided, after having furnished an interesting half hour, but as he sank into his seat he protested against the invoking of a "brutal majority."

The Democrats who follow Mr. Bailey voted with the Republicans on this question. In the calm which followed Mr. Dingley moved that when the House adjourn it be until Thursday.

Mr. Bailey inquired whether the majority did not intend to secure an expression from the House as to whether it desired to consider the Bankruptcy bill.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) replied that the Committee on Rules had the matter under consideration, and that if a majority of the House desired to consider the bankruptcy bill it would probably be considered.

Mr. Lewis Presents a Resolution.

While Mr. Dingley's motion was pending, Mr. Lewis, a new Democratic member from Washington, rose to announce that "in response to the kindly suggestion of the Speaker," he would present a resolution for the appointment of the committees. The resolution was cut off, however, by the vote on Mr. Dingley's motion, several Republicans calling for the regular order, whereat the Democrats jeered. The motion was carried—12 to 46, present and not voting, 15.

The House was then about to adjourn when Mr. Dingley and other Republicans began to inquire for the resolution, and Mr. McMillin and some of his Democratic colleagues protested that debate was not in order, which gave the Republicans an opportunity to laugh. Speaker Reed again invited consideration of the resolution, saying: "The chair thinks it desirable, in justice to himself and to the House, that the country should know that opportunity has been given for consideration of the subject."

Opportunity being thus given, Mr. Lewis presented his resolution. It follows:

"That it is the sense of the House that the committees authorized by Rule 10 should be appointed at this session of Congress and as soon hereafter as may be convenient, that bills, resolutions, and memorials which have been presented to the House or may be hereafter presented, under Rule 11, may be considered as contemplated by the Constitution."

Mr. Lewis attempted to shift the conduct of the resolution to Mr. Bailey by yielding to him the control of the time, but Mr. Bailey declined to take control, and attacked the resolution in a speech which was frequently applauded by the Republicans.

Mr. Dingley Offers a Substitute.

"There is not a man on this side of the house who wants the committees appointed," Mr. Bailey asserted. Messrs. Lewis, Barlow of California, and Simpson declared that they did.

"Then there are more unwise men on this side than I thought," Mr. Bailey replied.

Mr. Simpson interrupted to say that Republican legislation was no worse than Democratic, whereupon Mr. Bailey said, with a wave of his hand to the Democrats: "I commend that to your followers on this side of the House." Incidentally he said the country would never take the gentleman from Kansas seriously.

A substitute was presented by Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.,) for the resolution reciting that under the rules already adopted it was the Speaker's duty to appoint the committees within a reasonable time unless otherwise ordered by the House. The only speech made for the Republicans was by Mr. Dingley. The issue, if it was to be presented at all, should be frankly and squarely stated, he said. The resolution presented was uncertain whether the Speaker was directed to appoint the committees at once. To make the issue clear, Mr. Dingley offered a substitute for the resolutions, which was:

Resolved, That the Speaker be directed to immediately appoint the committees of the House.

Mr. Lewis, in closing the debate, expressed surprise that Mr. Bailey, after approving the resolution when it was presented to him personally, had seen fit to oppose it in debate. This aroused Mr. Bailey to a hot rejoinder that the resolution which Mr. Lewis presented to the House was not the same he had shown him. The Dingley substitute was adopted and the vote on the resolution as amended was taken by roll call, and resulted: Yeas, 52; nays, 124; present, 13, those answering present being paired. The division in the Democratic ranks was nearly equal, 33 voting against the resolution under Mr. Bailey's leadership, and 32 with Mr. Lewis for it.

The only Republican who voted for the resolution was Mr. Low of New York. All of the Populists and fusionists voted for the resolution, and the silver Republicans refrained from voting.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) called up the Senate resolution to appropriate $50,000 for the expenses of the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, which convenes in Washington this week, and it was adopted.

At 3:28 P. M. the House adjourned until Thursday.

BILL TO MEET DEFICIENCIES.

Senator Chandler Introduces a Measure to Authorize the Issuance of Indebtedness Certificates.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—After a recess covering practically ten days, the Senate met to-day with a large accumulation of routine business and several important questions, including the Morgan Cuban resolution, awaiting attention. The attendance was unusually large, including Mr. Allison and other members of the Finance Tariff Sub-Committee.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire today introduced a bill "to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue." It provides that for any temporary deficiency now existing or which may hereafter arise in the National revenues, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized at his discretion to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000, payable in three years after their date in lawful money, of denominations of $20 or multiples thereof, at 3 per cent. interest, and to sell the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States. The certificates are to have the same status as the bonds issued under the law for the resumption of specie payment. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee. A resolution by Mr. Pettus of Alabama was agreed to, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amounts paid as drawbacks during the last ten years.

The Vest resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to investigate and report on the causes of the Mississippi floods was favorably reported from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) stating that it would be called up to-morrow.

Cuban Resolution Called Up.

The Cuban resolution was called up by Mr. Morgan, who asked for a vote. Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) remarked that he had just returned after an extended absence, and desired some time to prepare the remarks he would submit. After proper debate, he said, it would be voted on, as he was as anxious as any one to have the resolution disposed of. Mr. Morgan endeavored to have the day fixed for the vote, but there was objection. The Alabama Senator said he had evidence in his possession showing that under the present policy of Gen. Weyler, which, he declared, is one of starvation, the people in the interior of the island are starving and naked, literally starving to death. Twice we had sent supplies to the starving people of India, but if supplies were sent to these Cubans, they would be intercepted by our ships or else stopped at Cuban ports because intended for the relief of the insurgents. Mr. Morgan declared that 200 Americans were among those starving at Matanzas. Under such circumstances, if Senators desired delay, they must accept the responsibility, but he could not in the sight of God bear such a responsibility for a single day. In view of the statement made, he could not object to the delay, although it meant, he said, that men would be subjected to starvation and death in the meantime.

"I repeat that there is no purpose to delay this resolution," said Mr. Hale; "I will be ready for a vote to-morrow, if necessary, if other Senators are ready then; certainly very soon. There is no desire to turn the resolution aside."

The resolution then went over.

Tillman Attacks Morgan.

A joint resolution by Mr. Chandler was agreed to without division, making immediately available $50,000 for the purposes of the International Postal Congress, about to assemble here.

At 12:45 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, on motion of Mr. Davis of Minnesota. The open session was resumed at 2 o'clock, and the bill known as the Free Homestead bill was taken up.

The bill releases settlers on public lands acquired from Indians from the payments now required by law, and also gives free homesteads on such lands not now occupied. An amendment was offered by Mr. Morgan, giving all public lands not taken up by homestead entry on Jan. 1, 1890, to the several States and Territories for educational purposes.

Mr. Morgan's proposition aroused much opposition. Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) characterized it as a startling reversal of the policy of the Government, involving the complete disposal of all public lands, with their incalculable wealth of mines and forest.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina advanced down the middle aisle, until abreast of Mr. Morgan, and then, with index finger aimed at the Alabama Senator, began firing a volley of questions on the justice of giving all the Government lands to States, thus depriving the other States of Federal aid to education.

Mr. Tillman insisted that the Morgan proposition meant that one class of States was to gobble up all the lands. He added that his State already had done much for Mr. Morgan's State, peopling it and redeeming it from the Indians.

"If so," replied Mr. Morgan, with a touch of sarcasm, "I am willing to vote to return to South Carolina all the people she ever gave to Alabama."

"I have never heard it insinuated they were not respectable people," said Mr. Tillman.

"Respectable and poor," observed Mr. Morgan.

"Yes, poor; God knows," continued Mr. Tillman, "and because we are poor we protest against your stealing what they have left."

For the first time Mr. Morgan showed signs of irritation, and, turning to the presiding officer, Mr. Mantle being temporarily in the chair, he protested against the use of the words "gobble" and "stealing."

"If it is not stealing, it is very much akin to it," remarked Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Morgan said it was not surprising to hear of "stealing" from a Senator who had proposed to relieve his State from the Federal taxes on liquor.

"We have made the liquor laws of South Carolina so as to benefit the poor, educate the children, reduce drunkenness one-half and shut up every barroom in the State," responded Mr. Tillman. He added that he would later discuss the South Carolina liquor law, showing how it could be well applied to other States.

Mr. Morgan, somewhat ruffled, said he would not have entered upon this subject if he had thought it would lead the Senator (Tillman) into such an intoxicating strain. He insisted, he said, on the orderly conduct of business of the Senate, and he was not to be taken off his feet by intrusions.

"There was no purpose to take the Senator off his feet," asserted Mr. Tillman.

"I have been here a long time," continued Mr. Morgan, "and this is the first time a Senator has attempted to take me off my feet by remarks personally offensive, even though uttered in a spirit of levity and bandinage."

After Mr. Morgan had discussed the merits of his amendment, Mr. Tillman secured the floor and disclaimed any purpose to speak flippantly or discourteously to Mr. Morgan or to take him off his feet.

Mr. Morgan finally withdrew his amendment, in order not to embarrass the bill. An agreement was then reached that a final vote on the bill be taken at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

The Senate then, at 3:10 P. M., adjourned.

SENATE COMMITTEES FILLED.

Mason Gets on Two Committees, Burrows on Finance, and Platt on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The several Senate parties and factions have come to an agreement as to the duration of the committee reorganization, upon which the finishing touches are being put. The deal will stand only until Dec. 1.

Senator Mason will get the Chairmanship of Manufactures and a place on Post Offices and Post Roads. Either Senator Allen, the Nebraska Populist, or Senator Tillman of South Carolina will take Mr. Brice's place on the Committee on Inter-State Commerce. The radicals demanded that particular assignment, holding that the committee was dominated by the corporations.

Senator Hanna wanted a place on the Finance Committee, but Mr. Burrows carried off the prize, Mr. Platt getting on the Commerce Committee by way of consolation. Senator Hansbrough gets the Chairmanship of Public Lands and Kyle the Chairmanship of the Labor Committee.

MORGAN OPPOSES THE TREATY.

Says Its Moral Effect Would Add a Third to England's Naval Strength.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The executive session of the Senate to-day was devoted largely to the consideration of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, which is to be voted upon Wednesday. The question was brought up by Senator Morgan, who again announced his opposition to the agreement. He spoke at length, maintaining that it was a mistake for this country to enter into such an alliance with Great Britain as was involved in the ratification of the treaty even in its amended form.

Senator Morgan's speech was written and was a carefully prepared plea in opposition to the treaty. He said that in the present complications in European affairs, an understanding with the United States that would assure Great Britain against any hostilities on the part of this country would be an incalculable benefit to that country for the five years it would continue in force. These five years, the Senator said, would in all probability constitute a critical period in England's history, and a coalition such as that proposed by the treaty would be equal in its moral effect to an addition of one-third to England's naval strength. He made the point that this country was under no obligations to aid England to this extent.

Changes in the Departments.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Robert W. Hunter of Virginia and Arthur English of New Jersey, assistant attorneys in the Interior Department, have resigned. Francis A. Weaver of Pennsylvania, formerly chief of the Lands and Railroads Division of the Interior Department, has been reinstated to a clerical office. Alvin L. Craig of Pennsylvania has been appointed principal examiner and William L. Marsh of Tennessee assistant chief in the Pension Bureau.

HIS RESIGNATION ASKED FOR.

The Place of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Wanted by Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The resignation of W. M. Aiken, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has been asked for by Secretary Gage. No official announcement has yet been made.

The request for the resignation of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mr. Aiken, has been anticipated for a week or more. Although no official statement in regard to the matter has yet been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, it has been known that Mr. Gage desired to make a change.

Millions of dollars are expended by the Government each year in the construction of buildings which Mr. Gage holds should be models of their kind and the expression of the best architectural thought of the age. Long and apparently needless delays in the construction of Government buildings have come to be regarded as inevitable, and it has repeatedly been charged that buildings erected for the Government cost at least 50 per cent. more than private parties would pay for the same work. Secretary Gage is inclined to the opinion that these charges have some foundation in fact, and it is his purpose to remedy the evil if within his power.

Who will succeed Mr. Aiken is not known, but it is believed that before making an appointment the Secretary will give the whole subject his best thought. The place is now under the civil service rules, but it is believed the Civil Service Commission would readily agree to some modification of the regulations, by which the best available talent in the country could be secured through an examination to be conducted by a board of architects of National reputation, in which the amount of high-class work done by the applicant would largely determine his rating. Plans and specifications, with the differences between the estimated and the actual cost of the buildings, no doubt would be considered. No definite plan, however, has yet been formulated, and may not be for some weeks. Mr. Aiken declined to-day to make any statement in regard to the matter. The compensation of the Government architect is $4,500 per annum.

MISSIONS TO RUSSIA AND SPAIN.

Gen. J. H. Wilson May Get One of the Places, an Illinois Man the Other.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President now has under consideration the claims of aspirants for the missions to Russia and Spain.

There is reason to believe the Russian mission will go to Gen. J. H. Wilson of Delaware, and that ex-Speaker Bryant of the Illinois Legislature will be sent to Madrid.

WOLCOTT SAILS SATURDAY.

He Will Have a Conference with Payne and Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado had a final consultation with the President to-day regarding his European mission.

He will meet Gen. Payne and ex-Vice President Stevenson, the other Commissioners appointed by Mr. McKinley, to arrange, if possible, for an international monetary conference, in New York, and they will sail for [illegible] on Saturday.

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PAYMASTER CORWINE GUILTY.

He So Pleads in the Court-Martial Sitting in Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 3.—The court-martial in the case of United States Paymaster John Corwine, was convened in the War College Building at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and at once proceeded to business.

The charges against the Paymaster were read. They were quite voluminous, but, briefly stated, they alleged desertion, embezzlement of $15,000 in two counts, one of $10,000 and the other of $5,000, and conduct unbecoming an officer and detrimental to the service. To all these charges Paymaster Corwine pleaded guilty, but he asked for a continuance until Tuesday, when, he stated, he would have a statement of his case ready for presentation.

After consultation, the Court announced that an adjournment would be made, as requested, until Tuesday morning at 9:30.

COACHMAN WAYLAID AT NIGHT.

James Keeshan the Victim of a Mysterious Assault Near a Bridge in Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., May 3.—James Keeshan, a coachman, thirty-two years old, was found by his brother-in-law at 2 o'clock this morning, lying in a pool of blood on Elizabeth Avenue, not far from the Grand Street bridge over the Rahway River. About him were evidences of a struggle. A short distance away were found a Catholic scapulary, a man's hat, and two neckties. The man had a bad wound across the top of his head and another across the bridge of his nose, evidently inflicted with some blunt instrument, possibly a bottle. Keeshan was too weak to tell anything about the affray.

Keeshan was until three weeks ago, in the employ of Erskine L. Waite, a wealthy artist, who gave him a high character for sobriety and attention to duty. He left because of his wife's delicate health. Detectives are working on the case.

There are blood marks from where Keeshan was found to the bridge. This would apparently indicate that Keeshan's unknown assailant was also wounded in the encounter. Whether he was an enemy of the coachman or some thug who tried to waylay him and rob him cannot as yet be determined.

THE OLD WAGES RESTORED.

The Crompton Mills Started on Full Time Yesterday.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 3.—The old scale of wages at the Sayles & Jenks woolen mills, at Warren, which was paid before the depression in the woolen business a few years ago, has been restored. The employes of the mill have been working during the past two years under a reduction, and the restoration voluntarily is an indication of brighter business prospects in the town.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3.—The mills of the Crompton Manufacturing Company started on full time this morning, after having been run on a reduced schedule since last Fall. The company employs about 300 operatives in the manufacture of velvet.

OBJECTS TO FUMIGATION.

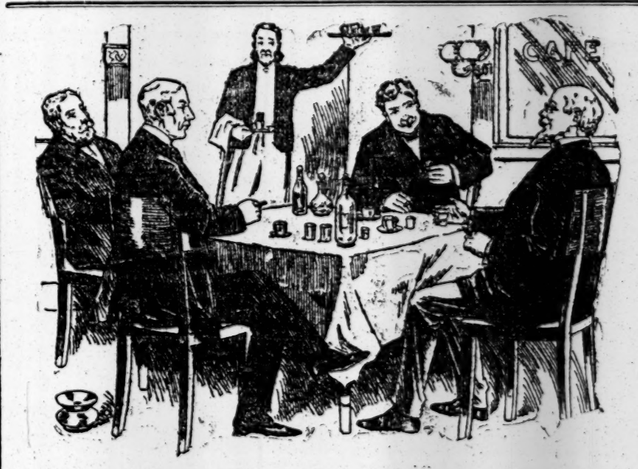
Consideration Will Probably Be Paid to His Excellency Chang.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 3.—The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, telegraphed the Quarantine Department here, stating that his Excellency Chang, who is special envoy from the Emperor of China to England, to attend the diamond jubilee, and who is now on the steamer Empress at Quarantine, Williamshead, Victoria, cabled him a protest against undergoing fumigation at the hands of the quarantine officers. Mr. Chamberlain asks the department to use all the consideration possible for the envoy.

In reply to this, a telegram was sent by the department to Dr Watts, Quarantine Superintendent at Williamshead, asking him to show whatever consideration it was possible to do with public safety to meet the views of Chang, so that the matter now rests with Dr. Watts.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations; William P. Day of Ohio, Assistant Secretary of State; William Heimke of New York, Second Secretary of the Legation at City of Mexico; William A. Jones of Mineral Point, Wis., Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Col. William R. Shafter, Brigadier General; Lieut. Col. H. C. Cook, Colonel; Major A. H. Bainbridge, Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. R. I. Eskridge, Major.



"I think Ripans Tabules about the best thing there is," said the Colonel; "I guess they are THE best! I was sitting the other evening smoking and drinking a little whisky and water; there were four of us there and one complained of being very uncomfortable. When he had told us about it I said to him, 'all that ails you is indigestion,' and I gave him a Ripans Tabule from a little vial I had in my pocket. We each of us took one, and since then I have learned that every one of the three has bought the TABULES and thinks them the greatest things there are a-going.'

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

BIJOU—At the French Ball—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cherry Pickers—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Camille—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Exhibition of Fine Arts—Day and evening.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—In Great New York—The Isle of Gold—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

"NEW YORK FOR THE NEW YORKERS."

"It's a pity to let the devil have all the good tunes," remarked the practical-minded parson as the choir finished a dull and droning hymn.

Is Tammany to have a monopoly of the one great issue, the one awakening war cry, this Fall? "New York for the New Yorkers will be the issue," says Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN. He is right.

We have long been ruled from Albany like a conquered province, but never so oppressively and offensively as this Winter. They have thrust upon us a bad charter against our vehement protests. They have put upon us a Sunday liquor law conceived in a spirit of sneaking, sanctimonious, country-village hypocrisy. They have passed an outrageous tax law aimed solely at the rich that provokes the anger of every man of wealth in the city.

These public wrongs will become the election issue this Fall—the issue of Home Rule for New York. Tammany is sharp enough to see and seize it.

It is a waste of wind for the Citizens' Union to talk about civil service reform, city ownership of franchises, and rapid transit when the one great compelling issue is the overthrow of the responsible authors of these Albany iniquities and the rescue of the city from their clutches. That is what people will be thinking about, and some of them swearing about. They will vote as they swear.

Tammany can do nothing to give New York to the New Yorkers. The Citizens' Union might build up a party on that issue powerful enough in numbers and moral weight to carry an amendment to the charter to take the government of the city out of the hands of the Albany jayhawkers and give it into the keeping of its own people.

Will the Citizens' Union stand around singing psalm tunes to a chosen few and let Tammany have the lively airs that draw the big crowd?

TARIFF FLOUNDERING.

Senator JOHN P. JONES is a protectionist of the right stamp. He demands enormously high duties on the low-grade wools, the borax and the fruits of the Pacific slope States. Carpet men of the East, the fruit importers of New York and his associates on the Senate Finance Committee denounce his propositions as monstrous, and protest that his duties would be prohibitory and would ruin many established industries. But what is Senator JONES working for? For his "section," of course. He is not interested in the carpet mills or the fruit importers of the East. He is not duped by the stock pretenses of protection—that it is for the benefit of the American workingman and for the building up of American industries. He knows it is pure selfishness and greed, and he tries in an honest and straightforward way to play the game for what he can get out of it.

A highwayman would be a fool to ask donations for distributing religious literature and soup among the poor. Stand and deliver is his only sound policy. That is JONES's policy. The Dingley bill cannot be reported to the Senate without his vote. He uses his balance of power position to hold up the measure until his prohibitory taxes are inserted. He is a true, honest, manly protectionist.

Republican Senators now admit what THE TIMES pointed out when the bill was reported to the House, that it is not a revenue measure. If a 41 per cent. tariff yields a deficit, it is obvious that a 57 per cent. tariff will not yield a surplus. Of course this destroys the reputation of Mr. DINGLEY as a tariff maker, and we cannot help feeling that President MCKINLEY shares in the disaster. Nobody had so deep a personal and official interest in the bill as he; no Republican outside of the Ways and Means Committee was so likely to be consulted in its preparation. His satisfaction with it was foreshadowed in his inaugural address. It was hurried through the House on the strength of Mr. DINGLEY's assurance that it would yield at least $70,000,000 of additional revenue. Yet when Mr. ALDRICH and his Republican associates of the Senate Finance Committee subject it to their expert scrutiny, the alarming fact is revealed that it will almost certainly produce a deficit larger than that under the Wilson act, and they turn in haste and nervousness to those old-fashioned sources of reserve, internal revenue taxes, for the needed relief. It is an amazing confession of party folly and incapacity.

It does not mend matters to insist that the threatened deficit under the bill is due to the remarkable rush of imports during the months of March and April. That phenomenon was produced by the Dingley bill—there is no denying that. But, aside from this, the bill on its face is a bill to prohibit the importation of foreign merchandise, and the duties are most clearly prohibitory in the schedules from which revenue must be derived.

There was no need of a tariff bill. The Republicans now tardily admit this by their proposition to raise by internal taxes an amount even larger than the current deficit. This they should have done in the first place. They have disturbed the business of the country and checked returning prosperity for no public reason but simply at the demand of the favored private industries upon which they are accustomed to rely for campaign funds. The history of the Dingley bill to date is a history of preparation for a great party disaster.

THE LAW SHOULD BE ENFORCED.

We regard the provisions of the Raines liquor-tax law with reference to liquor selling on Sunday as oppressive, discriminating, and outrageous, and as forced unjustly and unwisely upon the cities of the State by rural legislators who had no adequate conception of the effect of what they were doing. Nevertheless, we believe in enforcing the laws that are put upon the statute books of the State by the Constitutional law-making power, according to their purpose and intent, as the most effective means of making bad laws odious and getting them repealed.

It may have been proper for the police authorities to be somewhat lenient last Sunday, because there had not been time since the amended law took effect to find out precisely what it required and to conform to all the requirements. But there should be no quibbling evasions hereafter. The law should be made in this community, and in every community, just as oppressive as it was meant to be. There is really no doubt about its meaning and intent, so far as Sunday prohibition is concerned. Every saloon is required to be actually closed with locked doors, and to have its bar and interior appointments exposed to view from the street. There is no difficulty in enforcing the law so far as saloons are concerned.

The new provisions in regard to hotels are very specific, and altogether unmistakable. The most radical change from the law as it stood last year is that which compels the hotel keeper who traffics in liquor to conform to certain specified requirements in order to be entitled to a tax certificate and to carry on the traffic at all. This, with the definition of a hotel as the term is used in the law, makes it easy to put an end to the "fake hotel" business. A real hotel can sell on Sunday and after 1 o'clock at night only to its guests, and a guest is specifically defined. The definition includes "a person who during the hours when meals are regularly served therein, resorts to the hotel for the purpose of obtaining in good faith a meal therein." There is no definition of a meal, and doubtless a person who gets anything to eat on Sunday in a hotel may have "liquors" served therewith, but this does not apply to a restaurant which is not part of a hotel.

Clubs organized prior to March 26, 1896, under the general "membership corporation" act, or under any law which, prior to May 6, 1895, provided for the organization of "societies or clubs for social, recreative, or similar purposes," are favored by exemption from the Sunday and late hour prohibition. That prohibition applies to selling or exposing for sale or giving away any liquor, and says nothing about "distributing among members." The question has therefore been raised whether the clubs specifically exempted may not sell to outsiders on Sunday and after 1 A. M., while those not exempted may distribute among their own members, which has been judicially decided not to be selling. But that looks sadly like a quibble.

The law is unequal, discriminating, unjust, and oppressive, but while it exists it should be enforced impartially according to its intent and purpose, and no violation or evasion should be connived at. If the people do not like it, they must hold those who made it responsible and use their power to secure its modification. In so doing, they must not sacrifice the cause of good government in the city, for in that is involved the whole cause of "home rule" in local affairs, including the regulation of the liquor traffic on Sunday. Local option in this matter should be made a feature of the home rule demanded for the City of New York.

NON-PARTISAN ON BOTH SIDES.

If the Citizens' Union, which thus far shows rather a lagging disposition, will only get under way with a vigorous campaign, in advance of the other forces, the chances are that the fight this year will be between that independent body and Tammany. Then we shall have a real non-partisan contest for the control of the City Government.

Tammany is to all intents and purposes a non-partisan organization. What it is after is not the good of the Democratic Party or the success of the Democratic Party, but the control of the City Government for what there is in it. It wants the city offices and employments, the patronage and the contracts, and for them it would cheerfully sacrifice Democratic ascendency in State or Nation.

Some organizations may try to make local control serve the ends of party, but Tammany uses party as a means of acquiring and keeping local control for its own benefit. It does not subordinate municipal administration to politics, it subordinates politics to municipal administration, which is the main thing with it. If anybody thinks it was for BRYAN last Fall out of sympathy for free silver, which it had condemned in the Spring, he is mistaken. It was for BRYAN as the "regular" candidate, and regularity was its chief stock in the trade whereby it formerly got Democrats to help fasten its clutches upon the city. It would have been for gold or high protection with the same zeal if that had been "regular."

Now, then, the Citizens' Union is for non-partisan administration for the sake of a good businesslike management of affairs, efficient, honest, economical. Tammany is equally for non-partisan administration for what is to be made out of it for its members, for honors, emoluments, and spoils. There is "no politics in politics" with "the organization." It is for any doctrine, or policy, or war cry that will help it win.

Let the Citizens' Union people and all who sympathize with them, Republicans and Democrats, keep this in mind. The Republican machine may desire to control the City Government for the sake of politics and to help the party, but Tammany and the Union are after it for its own sake, and the contest will be between them. They are both for home rule, "New York for New Yorkers," but one is for good rule and the other for bad.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

That seems to have been a very candid statement of the work and needs of the public schools which Mr. MAXWELL, the Superintendent of the public schools of Brooklyn, made on Sunday at the meeting of the Public Education Association. The author spoke as an expert, but it is a necessity of the case, in practice if not in theory, that nobody can speak as an expert in public instruction except as to the community with which he is familiar. The public instruction of any particular community is, in effect, what it is made by the public opinion of that community. Of course, the persons responsible are in the first instance the officials charged with the work. It makes all the difference whether they are competent or incompetent, enthusiastic or apathetic. But unless he is kept up to his work by public interest, even a zealous official slides into the rut of routine. On the other hand, if he has the stimulus of public interest, even an official who would discharge his duties perfunctorily if he thought he could safely do so, does at least his best under the fear of being superseded by a better man.

Really, there is no more important subject embraced in the new charter than that of public education. The difficulty is to give the fathers and mothers of Greater New York a "realizing sense" of the immeasurable difference, to them and their children, between a competent and an incompetent, a zealous and a perfunctory, administration of this subject. The scheme of the charter upon this subject seems to be one of the best pieces of work that instrument contains. No doubt it makes certain deductions, in view of local customs and prepossessions from theoretical perfection. But, upon the whole, it gives to the Metropolitan Board of Education ample power, and it puts upon the people the responsibility of choosing to the board men who are fit to be vested with such power.

It is very well that at this juncture the Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn should have been moved to hold up before the people of Greater New York the standard of public instruction at which they ought to aim, and that he should incidentally disclose to the people on the west as well as on the east side of the East River that he himself has reached intelligent and mature conclusions on the subject. It is to the same effect that Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER the other day in a public address made a severe arraignment of the public instruction heretofore supplied to "the Borough of Manhattan." Mr. MAXWELL's address is, in fact, a supplement to that of Dr. BUTLER. The two together constitute a most impressive protest against the continuance of machine methods in the public schools and against the absurdity of allowing "politics" to interfere with the supply of one of the most vital needs of the new municipality.

There is no stronger argument for the government of the greater city on the lines proposed by the Citizens' Union than that which is furnished by the addresses of these two experienced educators. Neither of them pointed the contrast between the actual and the ideal condition of public education in New York as it might have been pointed. That is a matter to which the "house-to-house canvass" of the Citizens' Union may very well be addressed. As the low condition to which public education, according to Dr. BUTLER, has fallen in New York, is plainly the result of allowing public education to fall among party politics, the rescue of it from that condition must be a rescue of municipal government from party politics.

As our London correspondent has several times pointed out, it is quite impossible to explain the apathy with which Europe has regarded the recent procedures of Turkey without reference to "the Bourses." Turkey owes about $650,000,000, of which about $550,000,000 is in securities quoted on the European Exchanges. Greece owes about $130,000,000. This is perhaps even more for Greece to owe than the larger sum for Turkey, but of course it would cut much less figure in the markets. Moreover, as the brokers would put it, Turks are active and Greeks are dull. Hence there is a strong "bull interest" all over Europe on the Turkish side. Hence the proposition that Greece should pay a war indemnity to Turkey is received with much favor by the holders of Turkish securities. There is undoubtedly something to be said for it on grounds of equity. Nothing but success could have justified the military aggressions of the Turks, and they have thus far been attended with the reverse of success. That Greece should be required to reimburse Turkey for the expenses to which Turkey has actually been put by Greece is therefore not unreasonable. But the exposition of the financial situation is none the less illuminating as tending to explain the practical manifestation which has been made of "the sympathy of mankind."

Certainly the attitude of the Cretan insurgents is calculated to exasperate the Admirals who have the immediate responsibility of dealing with them. Considering that Greece has already been beaten, the proposition made on behalf of the powers is as liberal as could be expected, and would doubtless have been accepted at the outbreak of the rebellion. The autonomy it offers must include the entire withdrawal of the Turkish garrison from the island, and it even goes so far as to allow the Cretan Assembly a veto upon the appointment of their ruler. The powers could not go further without abandoning altogether the pretense of maintaining "the integrity of the Ottoman Empire," which they have reduced to the utmost thinness compatible with keeping it up even as a pretense. Yet, to this offer of self-government, the Cretans reply with "Annexation to Greece or death." Now that Greece is defeated, the powers will no doubt do their best to prevent the islanders from actual or political suicide.

It has been discovered down in Louisiana that the kingfisher bores holes six feet deep in the levees of the Mississippi River, and builds nests therein, and thus he is supposed to contribute to the crevasses and the destructive floods. The kingfisher doesn't know any better, and probably thinks that the levees are made for his accommodation. Perhaps, too, he may imagine that incidentally they are intended to hold the water until it accumulates sufficiently for flooding purposes and then to give way and let it go, as that is what they do every Spring. His boring holes in the banks only facilitates in some slight degree a process for which the levees seem to be specially designed, and it is a question whether the levee builder or the kingfisher shows the greater sagacity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Rapid as has been the development of cotton manufacturing in the South of late years, the statisticians of Massachusetts have not been able to figure out any reason for fearing that the Bay State is likely either soon or ever to lose its present supremacy in this important industry. In 1887, of the 13,470,981 cotton spindles in the United States, 5,330,120, or over 39 per cent., were in Massachusetts, and 1,515,824 in the Southern States. At the close of 1896 Massachusetts had 7,790,642 spindles, or over 41 per cent. of the total number, 18,753,935, in the entire country, while the whole South, with a gain of 1,092,059 spindles in the decade to boast of, was surpassed by the single State's gain of 2,460,522. The report from which these numbers are taken says that the great amount of attention which the new Southern mills have attracted is due to the novelty of such operations in the South, and to the care taken to give wide publicity to every venture of this sort which is made in a region once exclusively agricultural. At the North, and especially in Massachusetts, cotton manufacturing is an old story, and a new mill, or the enlargement of an old one, gets little more than a paragraph in the local paper.

—Maryland farmers have had their clover destroyed by the hundreds of acres each year for four or five seasons past, the wicked work having been done by a little beast of the weevil sort, against which all the ordinary insecticides were powerless. This Spring the creature appeared again in large numbers, and the farmers appealed to the State Entomologist for aid, declaring that if he could not give it to them, and at once, they would be forced to abandon the raising of what has hitherto been one of their most profitable crops. An official investigation of the matter was immediately begun, and, curiously enough, the first discovery made was that it will not be necessary to do anything at all. Nature, in her wise way, has decided that this particular weevil has carried things with a high hand long enough, and she has turned loose upon it a minute fungus which is working so effectively that anybody who wants one of the clover eaters in his collection would better secure a specimen at once. "Large numbers of the doomed weevils have already been attacked by the fungus, and each of them is a centre for the infection of his fellows. It is a plague from which there are no recoveries, and the prospects are that a few weeks will free the clover fields of the pests from whose ravages whole counties have suffered severely.

PERSONAL.

—News interesting alike to politicians and literary fellows comes from Georgia in the shape of an announcement that the Hon. THOMAS E. WATSON, the man who last year had a sort of nomination for the Vice Presidency, "has just completed the second volume of his history of France." This implies the existence of a first volume and hints at more to come, so the work will be of considerable—magnitude. The temptation to substitute "importance" for "magnitude" is one which it is not difficult to resist, for as Mr. WATSON is not acquainted with the French language and has had access to no original information of any kind, he cannot have produced a work quite of the first rank. His object in writing the book, it is proclaimed, was to inform his fellow-Populists that there have been several revolutions and social uprisings besides their own, and to show them how such affairs have been conducted by a race that has made something of a specialty of the overturning business. The history is to be used as a text book in such Populistic villages as can be persuaded to adopt it, and the author presumably believes that in all literalness it will teach the young idea how to shoot.

—Some of the Southern newspapers are giving considerable space to a more than doubtful story about OSMAN GHAZI, the Turkish General whose defense of Plevna was the most notable incident in the war of 1877. The tale is to the effect that OSMAN is a renegade American, once known as CHARLES L. CRAWFORD, who left the Confederate Army in disgrace in 1864. According to one authority, CRAWFORD was born in East Tennessee; another makes him a Virginian, and tells in detail of his birth at Wytheville, of his graduation from West Point, of a short service in the Fourth Virginia Regiment, and of his desertion on the battlefield at Bull Run. He returned to his native place, but found it impossible to live where his record was known, and betook himself to Egypt as a soldier of fortune. There he is said to have won the notice of the Khédive, and this gave him entrance to the Sultan's army. All this may be more or less nearly true, but that CRAWFORD is OSMAN will need a lot of proving. The hero of Plevna is not at all a mysterious personage, and his army service, if one may trust the long-received accounts, runs back to 1853, while it is known that in 1866 he was a Captain of the Imperial Guard, a position which a wandering and friendless American could hardly have attained in considerably less than two years. The date of OSMAN'S birth is somewhat uncertain, but it took place at Tokat, in Asia Minor, about 1832. That the disgraced CRAWFORD went to the Orient seems to be a fact, but that is small grounds for identifying him with a Turk so well known as OSMAN has been for many years.

—An interview with the Rev. Dr. MINOT J. SAVAGE which appears in one of the Boston papers shows that the Unitarian divine is more than content with his new field of labor. New York, he said, is, after London, the most interesting city he was ever in, and in explaining why he "is not pining for Boston," Dr. SAVAGE touched upon a peculiarity which is at once the chief glory of New York and at the same time the cause of that jealous dislike of it which exists in all other parts of the country. "New York," declared the ex-Bostonian, "is the American metropolis. It is conscious of it, and shows it in a certain self-centred and self-satisfied feeling on the part of its people, as if they recognized no standard but their own, and took it for granted that everything they approved was thereby nationally approved. And this claim to metropolitan rulership has come to rest on a very solid foundation of fact. If a man, whatever his object be, wants to speak to the whole country, this is about the only place where he can do it. I preached in New England for twenty years, and my sermons were printed and sent all over the country, and yet I have been astonished to observe how much further they have gone, and how much wider the response they have awakened, since I have preached here. It is not because of the mere fact that they are preached in a New York church, but the reports of them in the New York newspapers carry them much further than the newspapers of any other city would do. The point is that, while each city, section, and State reads its own papers, they all more or less read the New York papers." It is the involuntary but unacknowledged recognition of these facts that prompts the frequent choruses of detraction like that coming just now with amusing unanimity from out-of-town participants and non-participants in the Grant parade. Men great in small communities come here, and if they wander about unobserved they go home in a rage, and scream foolish things about New York's ignorance and discourtesy. What really troubles these unfortunates is the discovery that they were not tall enough to prevent New Yorkers from calmly looking over their heads at people better worth noticing.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Gen. Webb's Secret Treaty with Louis Napoleon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of May 2 you review the interesting article by Gen. Schofield in the May Century on his secret mission to France for the purpose of inducing the Emperor Louis Napoleon to evacuate Mexico. Gen. Schofield's article affords an apt illustration of the undisclosed means whereby important events are sometimes shaped. It seems that an industrious use was made of such means in inducing the French to leave Mexico. There is a letter of the late Gen. James Watson Webb, written May 17, 1873, and published not long afterward, in which he makes the following statement:

"In November, 1865, I went to Paris, at the solicitation of the Emperor Napoleon, breakfasted with him, and after breakfast spent two hours and a half with him in his cabinet, during which time he made with me a secret treaty, subject to the approval of the President, by which he agreed to withdraw his army from Mexico in twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months; and on that occasion I also arranged for the purchase of French Guiana, and placed in Mr. Seward's hands the terms of purchase fixed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"The arrangement in regard to Mexico was approved by the President, and I so informed the Emperor. One of the conditions of that arrangement was that it should be considered a profound secret, and not to be made known to our Minister in Paris, or even to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, until the Emperor should make the enunciation in the Moniteur in the following April. At the solicitation of Marshal Niel, however, who, when he was advised of the arrangement, declared it to be unsafe to try to evacuate Mexico in separate detachments, and insisted that the whole army must be removed at once, the Emperor subsequently gave us notice that he would retire from Mexico in March, 1867, sixteen months from the time of our arrangement, instead of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, and this he did in good faith."

It seems that Gen. Webb, to use Mr. Seward's phrase, actually "got his legs under Napoleon's mahogany," but that his negotiations with the Emperor were not known even to the American Minister at Paris. The final conclusion of the negotiations would seem practically to coincide with the termination of Gen. Schofield's secret mission. Under the circumstances the important influence of such a mission may readily be conceded. The French Government at length has become convinced of the serious interest which the United States took in the matter. J. B. M.

New York, May 3, 1897.

"English Hymns with a Mass."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been a satisfaction to me, as a constant reader of your columns, to note the invariable accuracy of detail that belongs to your notes of passing events. It is on that ground, and feeling also that you should not be accidentally misled while I can prevent it, that I offer to you a slight correction to your note under the above heading in your issue of Saturday last. The singing of English hymns has been a feature of the requiem masses at St. Patrick's Cathedral for the past three years. Their proper places in the mass are before the commencement and at the end of the mass proper, and again at the dispersal of the congregation. Therefore, Miss Hilke sang "Lead, Kindly Light" first; then, "There Is a Green Hill Far Away" (Gounod) before the absolution, and, finally, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" at the end of the service. That Miss Hilke's voice is equal to the size of our cathedral is more than true. Her rendering of Gounod's setting of Mrs. Alexander's beautiful words, "There Is a Green Hill Far Away," was probably the culminating beauty of the musical part of the mass. Miss Christine Dossert has never sung at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Trusting I shall not be encroaching on your valuable space by offering this slight correction, which I feel to be your due,

WILLIAM F. PECHER,
Organist St. Patrick's Cathedral.
105 East Eighty-second Street, New York City, May 2, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Sage Counsel.

The way for married couples to avoid separation on account of religion is for the husband to join the wife's church.—Kansas City Star.

Nothing New.

A St. Louis man claims to have invented an electric eardrum which will make the deaf hear. The deaf have heard of these things before.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Easy Proof.

Prospective Purchaser—You say he's a savage watchdog?

Owner—Yes, indeed.

"But how am I to know that?"

"Try 'im; jes' go outside with me, and climb in at that winder!"—Chicago Record.

Fame.

A Bowdoinham man narrowly escaped death the other day by being choked by a shad bone. He is a cousin to the Topsham man who broke his arm by falling off from a sand bank, and of the Bath man who had never been to a ship launch.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

New Brands Coming.

Texas now claims to be able to produce tobacco as good as any grown in Cuba. Good for Texas! After becoming used to the names, the American would just as soon smoke an Aransas Pass, a San Antonio, or a Galveston as a Havana, provided the quality were as good.—Boisé (Idaho) Statesman.

A Serious Outlook.

"What I want," said the manager, "is a joyous burlesque."

"Well," replied the scribe, "I'll do what I can. But I give you fair warning, you're killing the goose that lays the golden egg. If everybody keeps on writing burlesques, in a short time there won't be anything serious for people to make fun of."—Washington Star.

A CURIOUS ART DISPLAY.

A so-called "Exhibition of Fine Arts," comprising some 600 exhibits, oil paintings, water colors, black and whites, engravings, etchings, carved wood, decorated china, tapestries, statuary, &c., was opened last evening in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House. There was music by the Mexican National Band and a fair attendance.

Inspection of the pictures and other articles which go to make up this exhibition will give the public a clearer insight into the work of the juries of selection of the Academy of Design, Society of the American Artists, and other art organizations which hold exhibitions, and will modify the sometimes harsh judgment passed upon these juries in their selections. Suffice it to say that, with possibly two or three exceptions, there is not a picture, drawing, or etching shown in this remarkable display which could by any possible chance obtain entrance to any regular art exhibition. The display as a whole gives discouraging evidence of the amount of bad art that is produced throughout the country. Faulty and careless drawing, harsh and glaring color, wild attempts at impressionism, and ignorance of all the accepted canons of art are only too evident in most of the works shown. Even in the copies of some few old masters exhibited are poor copies. With the exception of the huge canvas by Philippoteaux, who is best known as a painter of panoramas, and which has the merit of good drawing, and Herman Breuck's "Columbus," there are few names represented known at all to or in the world of art. This fact might not weigh against the exhibition did it display any really good work by new artists, but the majority of those represented would almost certainly fill places in a display of rejected canvases. In short, the picture exhibition is strongly reminiscent of those familiar displays at a country agricultural fair. Among the larger canvases nude subjects predominate, and there are two figures in one of the huge pictures which should have prevented its being shown in a public display.

The exhibit of china has some good examples, and there are some good wall-paper designs, and here and there some fair tapestry work. Most of the exhibits are for sale, and an admission fee is charged. The exhibition was first arranged to be held at the Lenox Lyceum last Autumn, but its opening was deferred until March, and, with a change of location, was again deferred until last evening.

TWO STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

John La Farge and his son, Bancel La Farge, have just completed a stained-glass window, ordered by the class of '85 of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., and which is to be placed in the college. The window is one of three panels, the side panels being only half as high as the centre. The centre panel has a full-length figure of Aurora carrying a flaming torch, well drawn, charming in pose, expression, and with good movement. The color scheme is subdued, and is one of dark greens and purples, shading into high light at the top. The elder La Farge's always fascinating color treatment is plainly evident in the work. The window is classical in sentiment and execution and in keeping with its future surroundings.

A stained-glass window to be placed in an Episcopal Church in Syracuse, N. Y., in memory of Mrs. Florence McIntosh, wife of James E. McIntosh, formerly Mayor of Auburn, has just been completed by Miss Mary E. Tillinghast, and is now on view in her studio, 3 North Washington Square.

The window is one of two panels, with circular panels above. There are two full-length figures of praying angels, one sitting and one kneeling in the left panel, and a transfigured female angel in the right, singing to a lute. Mrs. McIntosh sang in the choir of the church where the window will be placed, so that this figure is symbolical. The sentiment of the window is voiced in the legend "To thee Cherubim and Seraphim continually do cry," and in the clouds at the base of the window are three cherubim heads. The window in conception and treatment is the best that Miss Tillinghast has yet executed. Its color scheme of dark purples, blues, and greens, shading to the high lights of the glory at the top, is beautifully carried out. The drawing of the figures is both free and graceful, and the grouping is exceedingly effective. The work is pervaded by deep and true religious sentiment, and is altogether satisfactory.

Has No Superior.

From The Peekskill Highland Democrat.

For a family daily newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES has no superior.

THE PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

The "Messiah" Sung with a Very Large Chorus.

Mr. Frank Damrosch must have obtained a good deal of pleasure from the concert which he gave last night at Carnegie Hall. He conducted a chorus of about 1,000 voices, all those of singers who had learned their art from him. It was the great chorus of the People's Choral Union, a product of Mr. Damrosch's sight-reading classes at Cooper Institute, and it was heard in a performance of Handel's "Messiah," which was in some of its aspects thoroughly inspiring. The mere sight of such a large chorus made up of persons who had learned the art of sight-reading under unusual difficulties purely from a love for the practice of music was invigorating, and made one realize how powerful a factor is Mr. Damrosch in the spread of musical knowledge among the people.

In no other way than by the actual study of masterpieces can a general love of music be cultivated, and there is no more agreeable form of study than sight reading. It enables any one possessed of a reasonably fair singing voice to take part in the performance of the standard choral works which are among the choicest treasures of musical art. It is one thing to listen to others singing, and quite another thing to come into intimate personal relations with a work by helping to sing it. Last night's performance of "The Messiah" had much to commend it. The quality of tone produced by the big chorus was noble, particularly among the basses. In precision the chorus was as good as could be expected of so large a body with so little experience. In unanimity the chorus left nothing to be desired, and in all its work there was a life, a swing, and dash that were exhilarating. The balance of tone was not perfect, the men being somewhat too powerful for the women, and the sopranos being decidedly deficient in force. But on the whole the chorus sang well.

The solo singers were Miss Eleanor Meredith, soprano; Miss Mary Louise Clary, contralto; Mr. Theodore Van Yorx, tenor, and Mr. Ericsson Bushnell, bass. While all of them did work that deserved commendation, Mr. Bushnell deserves especial mention for the noble quality of his tone and the breadth and dignity of his style. The audience was a large one, and its enthusiasm was unmistakable.

FANNY RICE IN BURLETTA.

An English Version of the German "Three Pairs of Shoes" at the Bijou Theatre.

Fanny Rice kept a large audience amused for nearly three hours at the Bijou Theatre last evening, with some appreciable assistance from her company, which includes the veterans Charles Drew, George Edeson, and George Broderick; two nimble dancers, Ralph Sticknell and Reba Haight; John Conley, who plays the stage darky well, and others. The medium of the fun was a rather crude and careless adaptation of the old German vaudeville or schwank called "Three Pairs of Shoes," which becomes, in its American dress, a singular combination of ancient simplicity and contemporaneous flippancy.

The story of the shoemaker's pretty wife who yearns for a silk dress, and is delighted to deliver three pairs of new shoes to her husband's customers because of the opportunity that task gives her to peep at the household gods of the rich, can hardly be fitted to a modern and American environment. Young women who can neither read nor write are never quick-witted and purposeful in this era and in this country. The adaptation is called "At the French Ball," and is no more sensible and coherent than its name denotes.

Yet there is plenty of fun in the entertainment, and Miss Rice's songs, dances, and drunken scene are characteristic and diverting. She is a comic actress of better ability than many who claim recognition conspicuously at this hour, and her sense of humor does not often lead her astray. But "moderation" is scarcely her watchword.

The piece has scarcely been "produced" in the Broadway sense. It is a traveling show. But it is all spirited, and the rendering of the dear old "Lucia" sextette which is one of the divertissements, and of the other sentimental music is not nearly as bad as it might be.

Theatres and Music Halls.

The entertainment provided this week at the Eden Musée is quite attractive. The concerts by the Musée orchestra are good, and the cinematograph views are interesting. Many new figures have been added to the wax works collection.

Olga Nethersole began a farewell engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night, presenting "Carmen," which she will repeat to-morrow, and also at the Saturday matinée. To-night and Saturday night she will give "Camille," Thursday "Frou-Frou," and "Denise" Friday.

"The Cherry Pickers," Joseph Arthur's East Indian drama, is this week's play at the Grand Opera House. The piece is presented in the same manner as it was earlier in the season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The actors include Roselle Knott, William Harcourt, Verner Clarges, Ralph Delmore, Geoffrey Stein, D. P. Carleton, and others.

A new skit entitled "The Museum Lady" is presented with "Gayest Manhattan" at Koster & Bial's this week. The piece is cleverly acted by Jacques Kruger, the character actor, and the comedians, Mathews and Bulger. Mr. Kruger also appears in the burlesque in the rôle of J. Wiley Gaull, a character part that has been specially written for him by W. A. McConnell. The variety bill includes M. S. Whallen, Eleanor Falk, Prof. Leonidas, Mlle. Arniotis, and the Meers brothers.

John T. Sullivan is the chief attraction at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. Mr. Sullivan appears with Eleanor Barry and Sarah Converse in a comedietta by Sydney Grundy. The variety bill, which is a very good one, includes Rose Rendell, a graceful transformation dancer; Edmund Hayes, and Emily Lytton, Gazelle and Vernon, Carroll Johnson, Conroy and McFarland, Moyaz and Mazette, Nelson and Milledge, Nellie Parker, Willet and Thorne, and the McDonough trio.

Hammerstein's Roof Garden was formally opened last night for the Summer season with an unusually interesting variety bill. The burlesque, "In Great New York," which has been considerably improved since its first production, runs smoothly, and a travesty entitled "The Circus Boy" is amusing. Charles R. Sweet, as the tramp musician, is popular, and Gillette's trained monkeys provoke laughter with their tricks. Others include Dan Lena, whose engagement ends Saturday; Van Auken, McPhee and Hill, the Darling sisters, and Alice Rose.

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

The Jackass and the Wolf fell out, and took up arms to fight;
Peace-making neighbors gathered round to set the matter right.
The Codfish and the Dormouse, the Serpent and the Crow,
Agreed to save old Longears from his relentless foe.
Which they did with due formality, deciding first of all,
To strip the Jackass of his pelt to write a protocol.

—Englished from Grillparzer's "Political Fables."

A MOLDED DESTINY.

From The Washington Star.

Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village blacksmith stood.
"This trade is pretty fair," quoth he,
"But I'd have it understood
That it doesn't suit me. No, sirree! For this I'm far too good."

He cast his anvil forth and smote
A punching bag instead;
He studied carefully and wrote
With ink a bright, bright red.
As champion soon in line he came, with a brass band at the head.

No more to him in accents grand
A bard will sing his lay;
But his name is known throughout the land
And he has the cash to pay,
And a good press agent's better than a poet any day.

GERMANY'S TARIFF PLAN

Waiting for this Country to Act Before Deciding upon Retaliatory Measures.

A NOTE OF WARNING SOUNDED

If the Sugar Surtax of the Dingley Bill Is Adopted Duties on American Products May Be Raised by the Reichstag.

BERLIN, May 3.—In the Reichstag to-day Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, interpellated the Government on the subject of the new United States tariff. He asked if the Government wished to continue the agreement of 1891, and said the Dingley bill implied less the increase of the American customs revenue than the successive expulsion of European imports from American markets.

Continuing, Count von Kanitz remarked: "The industry most prejudiced is the German sugar trade. We should not exaggerate the consequences to ourselves of abrogating the most favored nation treatment; but we could give a preference to Russian against American petroleum, place obstacles in the way of imports of maize, raw copper, bacon, hams, sausages, and cotton from the United States, and the Government, it is hoped, will take such measures as will tend to the advantage of our industry, commerce, and agriculture, and of the whole country." [Cheers from the Right.]

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, arose to reply. He said that as the new United States tariff was still in suspense he would confine his remarks to the measures of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, to counteract the danger threatening German trade, adding: "But I cannot unroll a picture and show how matters will shape themselves if the decisions of the United States House of Representatives become law. It is true that no treaty exists between the United States and the German Empire. There are, however, treaties of former times with individual German States, especially that of 1828 with Prussia. After the foundation of the empire, the validity of the treaty of 1828 was expressly recognized by both parties, inasmuch as thereunder rights had been claimed and obligations fulfilled."

Germany, he continued, had frequently obtained recognition of her rights from the United States by virtue of the Prussian treaty, for instance, in 1884, in connection with the Dingley Shipping act, and also when the United States was upon the point of concluding a treaty with Spain, granting exemption from duty of sugar from Puerto Rico. Prince Bismarck demanded that the exemption be extended without delay to Germany.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs then explained there were precedents on the side of the United States. The latter, at the time of the negotiation of the Dingley Shipping act, had not raised objections to the Prussian treaty being still in force, and had also made representations in 1884 on account of alleged injury done by German railroad tariffs to American petroleum for the benefit of Russian petroleum. Upon that occasion the United States Minister, in a note to the Foreign Office, referred to the existence of the most favored relationship by virtue of the treaty of 1828, and added that the treaty was particularly applicable against any kind of differential treatment in the way of taxation or imposts of one Government to the detriment of the other.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs did not think Count von Kanitz was right in ascribing all the fluctuations of German-American trade to tariff legislation. In the speaker's opinion "the fitful changes which are peculiarly characteristic of American economic life." have had a greater effect upon trade. "I confess," continued Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, "I fear that the view in America is that we have obtained the greater advantages from the treaties. That is a mistaken opinion, and if legislation is taken on that basis a disappointment will certainly follow. No doubt we are bound to give the United States the tariff reduction recently granted to Austria, and it would be a breach of good faith if, after claiming favored nations treatment ourselves by virtue of a treaty, we suddenly denied our own contention when America asked the same of us.

"The introduction of a general sugar tariff of 40 per cent. in the Wilson act was no breach of the favored nation right; but a surtax on sugar from bounty-paying States was a breach, and was immediately protested. The United States admitted the justice of the protest, and President Cleveland called upon Congress to remove the surtax. The House of Representatives acceded; but the Senate refused. We have not followed up our protest, first, because the United States admitted, legally, our contention, and, secondly, because the fears that our sugar imports to the United States would be diminished have not been realized. We have, again, protested, however, against the surtax of the Dingley bill, declaring that in the event of its adoption Germany would have to consider whether she could continue the advantages now given to American imports, especially agricultural produce.

"The American reply," the Minister for Foreign Affairs explained, "stated that the matter was about to be referred to the Chairman of the Senate committee, and that negotiations would then be entered into.

"We did not protest against the other Dingley bill provisions which injure German industry, on the ground that we believe those interested should complain, and it might be objected that whoever avails himself of his own right injures nobody else. In fact, the independence of both sides is not affected by the favored nation clause; but, it does not follow that this independence is unrestricted, inasmuch as no State can permanently reckon on a foreign market for its products if it closes its own market to foreign products.

"It would be the greatest mistake to adopt definite resolutions in the present unsettled state of affairs. Doubtless the position is difficult, even serious; but, I can only ask the Reichstag to have confidence in the Federated Governments. I believe they are conscious of the difficulty of the task, and, when decisive resolutions must be taken, they will combine with the firmness which our right fully warrants and the cool, calm consideration whereto the great, worldwide interests involved have a well-founded claim." [Applause from the Left.]

Dr. Barth (Radical Unionist) opposed the proposal of reprisals. He said the differential treatment of sugar was certainly a blow to the favored nation treaty; but he claimed this did not call for diplomatic negotiations. Every firm exporting sugar to the United States should contest the imposition legally.

Herr Heyl urged reprisals on petroleum and fruit.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein asked what it was proposed to substitute if the treaty was denounced. A country like Germany, he added, could not pursue a commercial policy with independent customs tariffs alone.

Herr Richter (People's Party) favored tariff conventions and deprecated a display of passion in dealing with these questions.

Count von Kardorff said the Rightists could not have implicit confidence in the Government in economic questions.

Count von Kanitz's question, he asserted, was a sort of vote of censure against the Americans, adding that he would not have been allowed to take such measures at the times of Prince Bismarck.

Count von Limburg-Stirum (Conservative) also attacked Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and the matter was then dropped.

Heavy Snow in Scotland.

LONDON, May 3.—Heavy snow has fallen in the central and western part of Perthshire. There is six inches of snow in parts of the Grampian Mountains.

Florida's Senatorial Ballot.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 3.—The result of the ballot for United States Senator to-day was: Call, 33; Chipley, 25; Raney, 19; Hocker, 3; McKay, 1; total vote, 81; necessary to elect, 42.

FIVE WILL DIE TO-DAY.

Sentences of the Anarchists Convicted in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, May 3.—The sentences upon the Anarchists convicted of complicity in the bomb outrage of June 7 last, at the Feast of Corpus Christi, when a dynamite bomb was thrown into a procession on its way to the Church of Santa Maria del Mar, killing a dozen outright and wounding nearly fifty others, some of whom have since died from their injuries, have finally been decided upon by the judicial authorities.

Five have been sentenced to death, and the remainder will be deported. The executions will take place to-morrow on the esplanade of Fort Monjuices.

Two of the condemned men were married this afternoon to women who are also prisoners.

MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL.

It Is to Apply to Foreign Vessels Entering British Ports.

LONDON, May 3.—In the House of Commons to-day the Merchants' Shipping bill was read a second time. The object of the measure is to guard against insufficient crews as well as unseaworthiness. As framed it was designed to apply to British ships only.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ritchie, in moving the second reading, announced that the Government had decided to make it apply also to foreign vessels entering British ports. He said he did not believe this could give a reasonable ground of complaint to any foreign Government, as the Board of Trade would enforce the measure with the least friction and the greatest consideration possible.

Mr. Bryce (Radical member for South Aberdeen) acquiesced in the extension of the application of the measure, but warned the Government of difficulties ahead in the possibility that foreign nations would retaliate.

AMBASSADOR HAY RECEIVED.

He Presents His Credentials to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, May 3.—Col. John Hay, the new United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's to-day presented his credentials to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. In the morning a royal carriage drove up to Col. Hay's residence to convey Col. and Mrs. Hay to Paddington Station. At the station they were met by the Marquis of Salisbury and the master of ceremonies, Colonel the Hon. Sir William James Colville, who accompanied them to Windsor.

At the Windsor railroad station Col. and Mrs. Hay found a royal carriage in waiting to convey them to the castle, where luncheon was served.

Col. Hay first had an audience with the Marquis of Salisbury, and then formally presented his credentials to Her Majesty. The audience was brief and formal, but the Queen was specially gracious, and exchanged with the Ambassador mutual expressions of good will and amity between both nations.

Mr. Hay was then received in audience with the Queen, being presented by the Countess of Erroll, the Lady in Waiting. As the wife of an Ambassador, Mrs. Hay took precedence over the Portuguese and Chinese Ministers, who also presented their credentials upon this occasion.

At to-morrow's drawing room at Buckingham Palace the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, will present Henry White, upon the latter's reappointment as Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Hay will present Mrs. A. Drexel and Miss Julia Rush of Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. L. Taylor and Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes of New York.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S SPEECH.

The Transvaal Friendly with All Foreign Powers.

PRETORIA, May 3.—At the opening of the Raad to-day, after the adjournment, President Krüger, in a speech prepared evidently with great care, asked the Raad, as a token of sympathy with Queen Victoria and appreciation of her long and glorious reign, to declare June 22 Diamond Jubilee Day, an official holiday in the Transvaal. He said that, in spite of unfavorable influences, the South African Republic continued to enjoy friendly relations with all foreign powers.

After asking that provision be made for the election of his successor next year, he said that the Government intended to submit proposals for the facilitation of traffic and the promotion of trade with adjoining States; and he added that the Government hoped, as soon as possible, to submit the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Transvaal mining industries, with a view of adopting such measures as might seem desirable.

The Government, he added, recognized that the general welfare of the country went hand in hand with the prosperity of its mining interests. In concluding, President Kruger said:

"It would have been a cause of heartfelt joy if the Government could give a frank assurance that the political horizon is unclouded; but we must gratefully admit that many light-giving points can be discerned, and we are animated with a firm resolve and an earnest wish to do what lies in our power, while guarding our independence, to break up the clouds which seem to menace the whole of South Africa, and to make the way clear and light by means of amicable co-operation. We look to the future cheerfully and fearlessly, trusting to God, who holds the fate of all peoples in His hands, and relying also upon your hearty support and the righteousness of your cause."

ATLAS TACK SALE CONFIRMED.

Judge Holt Ignores the Objections of Amelia Dunbar.

BOSTON, May 3.—The sale of the property of the Atlas Tack Corporation was before Judge Colt this afternoon, in the United States Circuit Court, for confirmation. The property, which was sold on April 27, was purchased by the Reorganization Committee, and brought $250,000. Mrs. Amelia Dunbar, a stockholder and a creditor of the corporation, objected, through her counsel, to the confirmation of the sale. The principal reason for her objection was that the property was sold at a sacrifice.

She says that the receiver sold $200,000 in cash, $112,000 in accounts receivable, which latter were actually worth $100,000, and $350,000 in raw materials and goods in process of manufacture—in other words, $600,000 in quick assets, thereby enabling the purchasers to get the entire property of the corporation for nothing. Besides the above enumerated property, the receivers sold with it machinery alleged by Mrs. Dunbar to be worth $255,000 and real estate worth $214,860. She further says that the whole property was mortgaged for only $223,000.

Judge Colt confirmed the sale of the property, and also the receivers' report.

STRANGLED SIX WOMEN.

A Western Holmes Sentenced to Death After a Long Record of Crime.

GIBSON CITY, Ill., May 3.—Another sensation, rivaling the H. H. Holmes butchery, has been developed in the conviction of Fred Hallmann for the murder of Mrs. Fred Geddes. It is believed that this man is responsible for the death of six women, all of whom were strangled with a rope. Hallmann's supposed victims have all been Germans. The prisoner's full name is Frederick William Hallmann.

He nearly beat his wife to death once, and then showed her how he would hang her by practicing on a dog. He is suspected of killing Mrs. Moore, a woman seventy years old, at Somers, Wis.; Mrs. Seifkin, aged sixty, near Melvin, Wis.; Mrs. Hellendorf, near Kenosha, Wis.; Mrs. Carrie Lenz, at Danforth, Ill., and Mrs. Geddes, for whose death he will hang. For the Mrs. Hellendorf murder, that woman's husband is now serving a life sentence.

Prisoner Richardson's Fall.

Andrew Richardson of 134 East Twenty-fourth Street, a prisoner in the Tombs awaiting trial on a charge of petit larceny, jumped or fell from the fourth tier of cells yesterday morning to the courtyard. He landed on Patrick J. Connors, a ten-day prisoner exercising in the yard. Connors was unhurt. Richardson was dazed by the fall and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it is thought he is internally injured. The keepers at the Tombs believe his motive was suicide.

CROWDS AT THE WILD WEST

Buffalo Bill's Congress of Rough Riders Commences Its Second Week at the Garden.

DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP

Gaucho, Indian, Cossack, Riffian, and the Rest Ride the Bronco—Cowboy Fun, Fancy Riding and Drills, and a Brilliant Ensemble.

Buffalo Bill's Indians, cowboys, and rough riders from the Antipodes began their second week at Madison Square Garden yesterday before such crowded audiences as marked their afternoon and evening performances daily the first week. The novelty doesn't seem to wear off, and the novelty of it all, if one analyzes his feelings on the subject, may perhaps be found in the fact that in the whole show no one is acting, or better, no one is an actor.

Men from the four corners of the globe, representing in each instance romantic and fascinating phases of life, simply do in this big arena before a New York audience what they do at home. The bola-throwing Gauchos from the herdlands of Argentina, the German cavalry in resplendent helmet and cuirass, the Indian of the West in war paint and feathers, the genuine cowboy, the Irish Lancers, the picturesque Riffians, the dashing United States Cavalry, the reckless riding Cossacks from the steppes of Russia, the Mexican Vaquero, and the Szikos of Hungary, all are there.

The panorama, or "animated tableau," as Major John Burke likes to call it, ever changing, shows out the life of each after its own fashion, in war and in sport, from the battle of the plains in the Wild West to the dance of the Cossacks; from the war dance of the Indians to the music ride of the European troops. Through it all the wicked broncho shows his varied traits, and he's as genuine in the grand review that opens the display as the impressive ensemble as he is on being lassoed in his efforts to throw the cowboy that mounts him.

Following the grand review the United State artillery drill raises high the expectations for all that follows, and one is never disappointed. The artillerists are picked men on furlough from Capt. Thorpe's Battery D, Fifth Artillery, and Capt. Thorpe, who witnessed their work the first night, was well pleased with the demonstration that followed their skillful handling of pieces with six horses. Two and four horses are commonly used, and the dexterous handling of six in front of four wheels in so small an area is a feat that has attracted the admiration of all the army men who are habitual patrons of the Wild West.

If there is any "best" in the programme, "cowboy fun" makes the most mirth, for in it the "bucker" is seen in the rôle that has made him most famous. Animals are not trained to act "natural," and the broncos in this part of the performance simply act naturally. They do such things as turning somersaults backward; they are more agile than the Arabian tumblers; they put the contortionist to rout, and, while they cut filigree-work in the air with their heels, the people laugh and the cowboy—well, he hangs on, and it's hard to tell how he feels.

The Aurora Zouaves from Illinois, the inter-State champions for drill, are exciting the wonder of regular army men and militia. They are wide-awake boys and their evolutions are so varied and quickly changing that any attempt to follow in description is futile. The manual is performed with variations in clock-worklike order, they tread as quickly and softly as cats; they come in on the run, and they go out in skirmish order till they reach a stockade at the far end of the arena, and the escalade that follows is accomplished with the same unceasing motion that marks their drill. One follows another up the slippery side of boards till the last one is hauled up by his gun, the whole operation of boosting and pulling and climbing having been gone through with as gracefully as though the men were treading on a floor to the music of a band.

With "cowboy fun" and the "zouave drill," the exhibition of the Sixth United States Cavalry men must be reckoned as a star feature. Col. Sumner has been on from Fort Myer to witness their work. The men wear the campaign uniform of cap, blue shirt, regulation trousers, leggins, and shoes, and they ride broncos never before used in this manner.

Of the remaining numbers on the programme, the attack on the Deadwood coach has lost none of its interest, and the small boy goes wild and it is a question if he does not make as much noise during the attack as does the rattle of musketry and the whobping of the Indians.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Isabel Irving replaced Agnes Miller as Mrs. Katzenjammer in "Never Again" at the Garrick Theatre last night.

Handsome souvenirs will be given away at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night, in commemoration of the five hundredth performance of "The Wizard of the Nile."

Miss Marie Shotwell resigned yesterday from the Lyceum Stock Company. She will sail for Europe June 8, and on her return will probably make a tour in a new play with her own company.

At the close of a meeting to be held to-day at the Metropolitan Opera House, the employes of the house will give to John B. Schoeffel a handsome solid silver loving cup in token of their respect and esteem.

St. Nicholas Skating Rink, on West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, will be opened next season as a music hall under the management of James L. Lederer. This new place of entertainment will be called the St. Nicholas Music Hall, and will have a large seating capacity.

Annie Russell, who acts the rôle of Betty Fondacre in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" at the Lyceum Theatre, received a letter yesterday from Mrs. E. C. Benedict expressing the pleasure her performance gave to Mrs. Cleveland and herself the night they attended the performance.

Richard Mansfield has signed a contract with George Bernard Shaw, author of "Arms and the Man," to produce his latest play, "The Devil's Disciple," early next season in New York. It is a drama in three acts, and the scene is laid in New Hampshire about the time of Burgoyne's surrender.

It is gravely asserted that Blanche Walsh and Sol Smith Russell will appear next season in "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Garden Theatre. Miss Walsh, who attended the performance at the Casino last night, stated that she would act the rôle of Katharine and that Mr. Russell would appear as Petruchio.

A very large audience was present at the benefit performance of "The Wizard of the Nile" at the Broadway Theatre last night, which was given to Edward Fletcher, Treasurer, and John W. Hughes, Assistant Treasurer, of the theatre. Both Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Hughes are universally respected by theatre-goers, and have many friends in the theatrical profession.

John Jack resumed the rôle of John Durbeyfield in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. Both Mrs. Fiske and Mr. Jack were warmly received by a large audience, in which were a number of prominent actors, including William Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Robson, Henry Miller, Mrs. Leslie Carter, David Belasco, Kathryn Kidder, Alice Fischer-Harcourt, and Bessie Tyree.

The following performers will appear at the benefit performance to be given to John L. Vincent at the Fifth Avenue Theatre May 9: C. W. Couldock, Frank Mordaunt, Rose Beaudet, Frank Backus, F. Clifton, quartet from "The Girl from Paris," Florence Ellis's Sketch Company, John T. Kelly, Ross and Fenton, Anita Cluss, Irene Myers, Gilmore and Leonard, John Jack, Annie Firmin Jack, J. M. Burke, Will S. Rising, C. A. Egener, and the double quartet from the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The programme arranged for the benefit to Mrs. C. B. Bishop at the Empire Theatre May 14 includes a one-act play by Minnie Maddern Fiske, entitled "The Rose," to be presented by Annie Russell, Felix Morris, and the Lyceum Stock Company; Joseph Jefferson in the grave digger scene from "Hamlet" and "Shakespeare vs. Bacon"; E. H. Sothern in his one-act play, "I Love, Thou Lovest, He Loves"; Lillian Russell, Louis Mann, and Clara Lippman, Fritz Williams, J. E. Dodson, and others will appear.

Ernst Steffens a Suicide.

Ernst Steffens, fifty-five years old, a retired, well-to-do tailor, of Brooklyn, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Steffens lived at 356 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, with his wife, five daughters, and three sons.

DIRECTORS OF OPERA MEET

Incorporators of the Maurice Grau Company Elect Officers and Approve Opera House Lease.

ROBERT DUNLAP TELLS PLANS

Damrosch May Get the Metropolitan Next Winter—First-Class Italian Opera for the Next Two Seasons. —Artists Already Engaged.

Directors of the newly incorporated Maurice Grau Opera Company met yesterday afternoon in the office of Edward Lauterbach, 22 William Street, for organization, election of officers, and discussion of the prospects of opera in America. Mr. Lauterbach, Robert Dunlap, Roland Knoedler, Henry Dazian, Charles Frazier, and B. Franklin de Frece were present, Maurice Grau being the only one of the incorporators absent.

The session lasted over an hour, and resulted in the election of Maurice Grau President and Managing Director, Edward Lauterbach Vice President, and Charles Frazier Treasurer. Secretary Gerlitz of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau (Limited) Corporation will be Secretary of the new company. Frank Sanger will be chosen to act as manager in Mr. Grau's absence, and co-operate with the latter upon his return, under a title to be decided on, although his formal election has not yet been announced.

The only other important action taken at yesterday's meeting was the approving of the three years' lease of the Metropolitan Opera House, which the company will take on July 1. The stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company did not send in the name of their future representative on the Board of Directors of the company. In fact, he has not been selected yet, though he will probably represent the largest interest of any member of the board. Some other very considerable blocks of stock are held outside the Board of Directors. John W. Mackay holds $10,000 of it, and Jefferson M. Levy about $5,000. Several other stockholders have expressed a wish to have their names withheld for the present. The new lease of the Opera House will be made on the same conditions that hold good for the present one.

The plans of the Maurice Grau Company for next Winter are not yet fully defined. Mr. Dunlap told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES recently that no applications for a temporary lease of the opera house would probably be entered before Mr. Grau's return in November.

"I think," he added, "that all the New York public can expect in the way of grand opera next season is what German opera Mr. Damrosch may give them, for there will certainly be no Italian opera. Mr. Damrosch can get the opera house if he wants it.

"Whether he makes us an offer or not, no inferior opera will be given under our auspices. The Maurice Grau Company has the interests of the opera house just as much at heart as its proprietors, and would rather have it vacant for the whole season than have it open for performances that will detract from its prestige. We intend that the opera of the seasons of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 shall be such as New York has never yet seen. Every great artist of the present day has been engaged, and Mr. Grau is prepared to make contracts at once with any new stars that impress him favorably.

"Mr. Grau's friends think so highly of him that they would have raised $500,000 to capitalize the new company, instead of $150,000, if it had been necessary. As an impresario he has no equal on earth."

"What is to become of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau (Limited)?" was a question put to Mr. Dunlap.

"The company will remain in existence until its debts are liquidated," he replied, "and then that corporation will come to an end. We have in the Tremont Theatre an equity of $150,000. I think we will not take less than that sum for it, as it is capable of earning $20,000 to $30,000 a year, properly managed. I have advised Mr. Schoeffel to get his friends to form a stock company, with himself at the head of it, to purchase and run the theatre. He said that he thought it would be a good scheme, if it could be accomplished. Of course, we shall be inclined to give him the preference."

The Maurice Grau Opera Company will move into the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau (Limited) offices, at the Metropolitan Opera House, upon securing the lease.

Issuing Concert Hall Licenses.

Bion L. Burrows, the Mayor's confidential clerk, has nearly completed the work of reissuing theatre and concert hall licenses. The belated report from Superintendent Constable of the Building Department, which must be submitted every year before the licenses are granted, was received yesterday, but the delay did not interfere with Mr. Burrows's work. It is possible that a few of the concert hall managers will find it difficult to get their licenses this year, but no licenses have as yet been refused.

Concert to Aid a Nursery.

The Bloomingdale Day Nursery testimonial benefit concert, at the Hotel Majestic, this evening, gives promise of a gratifying success that will materially help the work of the only institution of the kind on the upper west side. The Columbia College Glee and Banjo Clubs will appear, with Miss Charlotte Walker and Alfred Lockwood. Among the patronesses of the concert are Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. George W. Shrady, and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes.

JUSTICE BARRETT RECOVERING.

He Is Now Able to Go Out Driving About Lakewood.

Justice George C. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who went to Lakewood, N. J., about three weeks ago, suffering from nervous prostration and an attack of grip, is now said to be recovering.

Public Administrator William Hoes, who has just returned from a visit at the cottage where Justice Barrett is living, told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday that the invalid is so much improved that he is now able to go out for walks and drives, and that he dismissed his trained nurse on Friday. He is not yet well enough to make the date of his return to this city at all certain. One of the Justice's recent visitors was Frederic R. Coudert, who called upon him Saturday.

A FORTUNE IN HIS CLOTHES.

Hyman Green Had $1,142 When Found Ill in a Stable.

When Hyman Green, eighty years old, of 155 Essex Street, was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital Sunday suffering from apoplexy he was in such a filthy condition that the hospital attendants were shy of handling him. The man had been found ill in a stable at 135 Division Street, and was thoroughly drenched before he was received at the hospital.

His clothing was wrapped up in a bundle and put away in a far corner of the press. Yesterday relatives called, and when the pockets were searched $1,142, in five, ten, and twenty dollar bills were found. The money was wrapped up in a bit of musty old cloth. It was handed over to the care of Green's sons.

Presbyterian Union Election.

The Presbyterian Union of New York held its twelfth annual meeting at the Windsor Hotel last night, with sixty members present. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $1,001.14, and the report of the Executive Committee showed 253 members, an increase of one over last year. The election of officers resulted as followed: President—Col. John J. McCook; Vice Presidents—The Rev. Howard Duffield, the Rev. J. F. Forbes, the Rev. David J. Burrell, Andrew Mills, the Rev. G. L. Shearer, the Rev. Walter D. Buchanan, and William E. Stiger; Secretary—William R. Worrall; Treasurer—H. T. Bronson.

SOROSIS DISCUSSES ART.

Its Relation to the Higher Life of the Nation Considered from Several View Points.

A very interesting programme was given at the meeting of Sorosis yesterday afternoon, in the Waldorf. Miss Antoinette B. Taylor sang. Mrs. Alice C. Hall gave an original recitation, after which Miss Myrta French sang "Chanson d'Avril," by Goring Thomas, and "A Dream," by J. C. Bartlett. Miss Henrietta C. Tuthill was accompanist.

The question for discussion at the meeting was, "In What Manner Can Increased Knowledge and Love of Art Subserve the Higher Life of the Nation?" treated in the nature of a symposium. The President, Mrs. Mary L. D. Hall, introduced Mrs. Hester M. Poole as Chairman of the meeting.

Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, who spoke for painting and the plastic arts, said that nothing can be beautiful unless it is good, and that that art which has a high ideal must of itself be good.

Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen, who spoke for poetry, said that not all who write poetry are incapable; but that the few who judge their work are not judicious critics. To raise the standard of poetry and make it subserve the higher life of the Nation it will be necessary to employ as magazine editors persons who know poetry from mere rhyme. Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer spoke next for the drama, and gave as her opinion that a National theatre should be endowed. "If this were done," she said, "the drama would be elevated."

Following Mrs. Clymer, Mrs. Susan Ketchum Bourne spoke for prose literature, and said that corrupt literature caused degeneracy as surely as impure water produces typhoid fever. Music had its spokeswoman in Miss Clara Stutsman, who said that when the masses are educated in musical knowledge ignorance and vice will be dispelled. An extemporaneous discussion followed.

Among the guests were Mrs. Percé of the Chicago Woman's Club, Mrs. Montgomery of the Milwaukee Woman's Club, Mrs. Washburn of Duluth, Mrs. George Fleurot, granddaughter of President Tyler, and Miss Marie Ada Molineux of the New England Woman's Club of Boston.

THE TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB.

Miss Viola Allen Chosen President at the Annual Election.

The tumult of an annual election raged softly through the rooms of the Twelfth Night Club yesterday afternoon. One ticket had been regularly nominated by the committee appointed by the President. A second ticket was one of later composition. Heading the opposition ticket was Miss Viola Allen, and at the top of the regular nomination list was Miss May Robson.

The elected ticket is as follows: President—Miss Viola Allen; First Vice President—Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt; Second Vice President—Miss Elizabeth Tyree; Treasurer—Mrs. Lily U. Doubleday; Recording Secretary—Miss Ella Starr; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Julia Pearl; Executive Committee—Mrs. Sally Williams Riegel, Chairman; Miss Maud Monroe, Miss Emma Frohman, Mrs. Augusta Raymond Kidder, Miss Grace Livingston Furniss; House Committee—Mrs. Louise W. Stevens, Chairman; Miss Minnie Lewis, Miss Madge Baron, Miss Maud E. Hosford, Mrs. Nelly Yale Nelson; Philanthropic Committee—Miss Francis Nathan, Chairman; Mrs. Robert Mantell, Mrs. Genevra Ingersoll Nash, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Bijou Fernandez; Entertainment Committee—Miss Fielding Roselle, and Miss Maud Banks.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Albert Gallatin Porter.

Albert Gallatin Porter, ex-Governor of Indiana and ex-Minister to Italy, died yesterday at his home in Indianapolis. He was born in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Ind., April 20, 1824, and until he was twenty years old resided in that place. In his early youth he was a ferry boy. He was graduated from Asbury University, in Greencastle, Ind., in 1843. After studying law for a while in his native town, he removed to Indianapolis, where he was admitted to the bar in 1845. Soon after he began to practice he was elected City Attorney of Indianapolis, in which office he served two terms.

At the outset of his political career Mr. Porter was a Democrat, but, becoming discontented with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, he gradually drew away from his Democratic associations, and in 1856 joined the Republican Party and voted for Frémont. In 1858 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress by the Republicans and was re-elected in 1860. He peremptorily declined a second renomination. As a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives for four years Mr. Porter developed great ability as a lawyer and assisted in framing most of the important law reports from that committee during his term of service. He was at all times a vigorous opponent of monopolies.

For several years after his retirement from Congress Mr. Porter devoted himself closely to the practice of his profession, in which he acquired a competency. At one time he was a law partner of W. P. Fishback, and subsequently he was the senior member of the firm of Porter, Harrison & Hines, which included Gen. Benjamin Harrison. In 1876 Mr. Porter was an Elector on the Republican Presidential ticket. In 1878 President Hayes appointed him First Controller of the United States Treasury.

Two years later he was elected Governor of Indiana by a handsome majority over Franklin Landers, a Constitutional provision prevented his being his own successor. In 1888 he was strongly urged to again head the Gubernatorial ticket of the Republican Party, but he declined. He resumed the practice of the law, and at the same time gave considerable attention to the preparation of a history of Indiana.

Mr. Porter served as Minister to Italy in the Harrison Administration.

Dr. Cornelius Olcott.

Dr. Cornelius Olcott died shortly after midnight yesterday morning, after an illness of four weeks, at his home, 572 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg.

Dr. Olcott was born in Jersey City on Jan. 21, 1828, and was a son of the Rev. James Olcott. He came from an old English family, and was a lineal descendant of Thomas Scott, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. He received his early education at the academies of New Hope, Penn., and Lambertsville, N. J. He began the study of medicine in Jersey City in 1843, and finished in the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1848. He then established himself in this city, and perfected himself in surgery.

He served as a volunteer Surgeon under Gen. McClellan at Fort Monroe, and later under Gen. Grant. After the war he devoted himself to general practice in Brooklyn, during which time he found leisure to establish Greenwood Lake Park as a Summer resort.

He was a patron of the fine arts, and in his home are found many choice specimens of painting and statuary. Dr. Olcott married Catherine M. Van Duzer, who survives him. Three children were born of this marriage—Philip Gordon, who died in his infancy; Charles A., and Ida Lillian. Charles A. adopted his father's profession, and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital College in 1875. Dr. Olcott was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and was also a member of the Hanover and Brooklyn Clubs. The doctor was credited with being the first man in this country who successfully performed the caesarian operation. It was in 1874.

Dr. Olcott's daughter, Lillian, died about eight years ago. She had adopted the stage as a profession, and was achieving eminence at the time of her death.

The funeral will be on Wednesday, in Christ Church, and the interment will be in Greenwood.

Mrs. Jennie George Atkinson.

Mrs. Jennie George Atkinson, thirty years of age, the oldest daughter of Henry George, died unexpectedly at her father's home, Shore Road and Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton, early Sunday morning.

Mrs. Atkinson was born in San Francisco and was the wife of W. J. Atkinson, a telephone promoter of Baltimore. Her sickness was of only two days' duration, death being caused by heart failure, following an attack of acute neuralgia. Mr. Atkinson was notified of his wife's serious condition, and arrived in time to be with her when she passed away. She leaves a daughter and two sons. The funeral will be at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the residence, and will be conducted by the Rev. Edward McGlynn.

Major Charles King Dutton.

Major Charles King Dutton of Live Oaks, Fla., died in St. Luke's Hospital early Sunday morning, where he went on April 23 to have an operation performed. The operation was apparently successful, but he suffered a relapse on Thursday.

He was born in Utica, N. Y., on April 27, 1842. He enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the civil war while a student in Hamilton College, and served throughout the war, attaining the rank of Major. After the war he settled in Newbern, N. C., where he engaged in the business of manufacturing naval stores. From thence he went to Florida and invested largely in the phosphate lands when first discovered, and was one of the Directors of the Dunnellon Phosphate Company.

He married in Newbern, N. C., in 1866, and his wife and two children still survive. He was a member of the Loyal Legion. The funeral will be held in St. Luke's Chapel this morning at 11 o'clock, and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

Abram G. Levy.

Dr. Abram G. Levy, who died at his home, 337 East Forty-first Street, this city, last Sunday, was a thirty-third-degree Mason, and one of the earliest members of the order of Knights of Pythias in this State. He was born in Boston on May 5, 1818, and spent the earlier years of his life in Texas and Louisiana with his parents. The greater part of his education was received in New Orleans, and although he took a degree in medicine he devoted most of his time to journalistic and literary work. Early in the "fifties" he came North, and after editing a paper in Port Chester, Westchester County, for a while, he removed to this city. Subsequently he was connected with a paper here entitled The Mail and Bag. He spoke seven languages fluently. He was taken sick about five weeks ago with pneumonia, and a complication of ailments developed. He leaves a wife and three daughters, two of them married. Funeral services are to be held at the family residence at 10 o'clock this morning.

J. H. O'Donnell.

J. H. O'Donnell, who for a number of years had been closely connected with various real estate journals in this city, died Sunday morning of consumption at his home, 322 East Sixty-ninth Street. He was a native of this city, and after the death of his father, who was an investor and operator in real estate, started The Building Trades' Record. Later he became editor and publisher of The Real Estate Chronicle, with which The Building Trades' Record was consolidated. For several years past he had been connected with The Record and Guide and was also a contributor to the real estate columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He was unmarried. His mother and one sister survive him.

Mrs. Mary Gibbs Murphy.

Mary Gibbs Murphy, wife of former Collector of Customs Thomas Murphy, died at her home, in this city, on Sunday, after a very brief illness. She was stricken with paralysis last Friday. She was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1824, and was the daughter of James Horton Gibbs. Since her marriage to Mr. Murphy, just forty-nine years ago this month, she had resided either in ago this month, she has resided either in New York or Long Branch. Her death is mourned by her husband and five children—Mrs. M. E. De Rivas, Miss Mayme Gibbs Murphy, Walter Gibbs Murphy, Edgar Gibbs Murphy, and T. Vinton Murphy.

Benjamin S. Olmstead.

Benjamin S. Olmstead, seventy-four years old, a native of Connecticut, died at the Alhambra, 520 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning of intestinal trouble. The deceased spent most of his life in Rye, New York, and Brooklyn. He was a florist and landscape gardener. The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon from St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and interment will be in Woodlawn. The Rev. H. C. Swenzell will conduct the services.

Mrs. Thomas Turner Barr.

Mrs. Thomas Turner Barr died at her home, 40 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease, yesterday afternoon. The deceased was born in Philadelphia, and had lived thirty-three years in Brooklyn. She was a prominent member of Lafayette Presbyterian Church, and took an active part in the benevolent society. She taught the infant class for twenty-five years, and leaves surviving her two daughters, two sons, and a husband. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

Dr. Charles R. Nelden.

Dr. Charles R. Nelden died in Stanhope, N. J., Sunday, aged fifty-five years. Dr. Nelden was one of the best-known physicians in Sussex County. His death was caused from locomotor ataxia. Dr. Nelden was graduated from Bellevue in the early sixties, and served as an army surgeon until the close of the war. He was a Freeholder in Sussex County, and was a member of the Board of Education of Byram township for a long term. He is survived by a widow and one son, Dr. Harry H. Nelden, who was associated with him.

Gen. John J. Perry.

Gen. John J. Perry, the oldest ex-Congressman in Maine, died in Portland yesterday. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 11, 1811, but

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
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Investment Securities.
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
HAVE REMOVED TO
1 NASSAU STREET,
Corner of Wall Street.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, April 20, 1897.

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock, under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, represented by the undersigned Committee; and
To Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

1. That pursuant to an understanding with the Committee representing outstanding minority interests, the time within which bonds and stock may be deposited under the said Agreement of Reorganization without penalty has been extended to and including MAY 11, 1897.

2. That the first installment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit: $12.50 on each Consolidated Mortgage Bond, $1.25 on each share of Preferred Stock, and $1.00 on each share of Common Stock, is hereby called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, 10 Wall Street, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before MAY 11, 1897.

Certificates must be presented at the time of payment, that the same may be noted thereon.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
E. ROLLINS MORSE,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel,
10 Wall St., New York.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
New York, April 30th, 1897.

To Security-Holders:

No agreement whatever has been made by this Committee, representing the security-holders, with the Committee of which Mr. Waterbury is Chairman, and all statements to that effect are wholly unwarranted by the facts.

Security-holders are notified that this Committee is still receiving at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. deposits of all classes of securities (including certificates issued by the Manhattan Trust Co.) opposed to the Waterbury plan, and that this Committee will protect in every legal way the interests of those it represents.

HENRY ARTY, HENRY K. McHARG, } Committee.
Michael H. Cardozo, Counsel.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Mutual Life Building,
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON BRANCH, 33 LOMBARD ST.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP.—J. P. WINTRINGHAM, 36 Pine St., N. Y. Telephone, 1322 Cortlandt. General stock brokerage business. Local securities.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and firm.

The rapidly extending conviction that it will yet be a long time before the pending Tariff bill is finally passed is effective in keeping all stock market interests at a standstill. Yesterday on the Stock Exchange was much like the average day of last week—transactions few and fluctuations inconsequential.

***

Sugar Trust stock, as usual, was the leader in whatever activity was shown, dealings in it reaching 24,000 shares out of a total of 80,000 in all other stocks traded in. It was strong from the start. As has been pointed out frequently here of late, the short interest in this particular stock has for some time past been unwieldy, and now quotations respond with but very little effort on the bull side. Some traders who have been predicting dreadful things to happen to Sugar Trust through the action of Congress are now equally confident that Congress will give to the trust everything that the trust wants.

***

Much to the surprise of the average Wall Street observer, Leather Trust stock was strong yesterday, and scored a substantial rise. The short interest in this stock, like that in Sugar, is much extended, but none of the friends of the Leather Company is expecting much help from tariff tinkerings, there having been arranged a Congressional surrender to the Cattle Trust, whose interests are antagonistic to those of the leather manufacturers.

***

Western Union was kept under the hammer all day yesterday, but after showing weakness in the morning the stock became firm and even scored a fractional advance for the day. Too much information on Western Union intended to be depressing has lately been hippodromed in Wall Street to make bear points attractive at the moment. Something dreadful may be about to happen to Western Union, but enough of the stock is already sold short to keep its quotations from going rapidly downward. Friends of Mr. George J. Gould aver that much of the current Wall Street gossip about Western Union affairs is gross misrepresentation.

***

The Granger railroad stocks continue conspicuous, and they are traded in more largely than any of the other groups, outside of two or three industrials, and in them also there is a substantial short interest. Some developments make it look as if Boston has been unloading Burlington, and Chicago has apparently been selling St. Paul. The bad earnings predicted for all of the Granger properties do not, however, come to pass as rapidly as have been foreshadowed.

***

London sold some stocks here yesterday, but with a good deal of adroitness, evidently trying to avoid causing weakness in quotations. Private cable dispatches from London indicate rather disagreeable possibilities in the Kafir quarter, but it is noticeable that these dispatches no longer lay much stress upon anything likely to grow out of foreign war snarls.

***

Government bonds were weaker. The fours, 1907, coupon, declined ¼, and the fours, 1925, ⅓. There were sales of $53,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 122½@122⅝.

***

In State bonds, $1,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, sold at 65.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs	⅝	Louis. & Nash	1
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. J. Central	⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf	1½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Brook. Un. Gas	1	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
C., B. & Q.	⅝	Southern pf	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Del., Lack. & W.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Manhattan	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	1½
Met. Traction	1⅝		

***

Net changes in bonds quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Nash., C. & St. L. 1st	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Northwest. con. 7s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing house exchanges, $104,949,357; balances, $8,666,867; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,332,027.

Money on call in London, ¼@¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1 5-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼@5.16⅞ for long and 5.14⅜@5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—10@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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The money market at the beginning of the week shows no change in conditions. A slightly better demand in the commercial paper department was about the only feature yesterday. Call money was very dull. A number of small loans were made at the low rate of 1¼ per cent. The demand for time money continued light.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@61⅝c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48 1-16c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 1-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,889,230
Exports in same period	7,634,958
Net exports	$6,145,728
Net imports, 1896	825,308
Net exports, 1895	15,972,351
Net exports, 1894	17,588,348
Net exports, 1893	46,494,669

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On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Brunswick sold at .00, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.55@2.40, 600 Comstock at .05, 100 Crown Point at .34, 1,000 Iron Silver at .35, and 600 Savage at .25@.28.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝ to 74⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 44⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 101½; Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅝, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 94½. Declined—Reading, ⅛, to 9¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 54¼, Erie at 12⅝, and Erie first preferred at 29. British consols advanced ⅝, to 112½, for both money and the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £145,000. Bar gold in the open market, 77s 11d, a decline of ¼d. American eagles, 76s 4½d, a decline of ½d. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes from the previous account: Cash on hand decreased 11,620,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 880,000 marks, other securities increased 42,440,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 53,760,000 marks. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 194, at Lisbon at 50, and at Rome at 105.57. In Berlin, exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs.

GOLD EXPORTS AND BONDS.

The question of gold exports and how far they are likely to extend has suddenly become a most important one in Wall Street. Predictions that the gold shipped abroad will amount to $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 are common, and much guessing is being done as to the effect upon the security markets should the Treasury reserve get anywhere near the hundred-million-dollar mark. Mr. Henry S. Kerr of Redmond, Kerr & Co. said yesterday regarding the effect upon investment sentiment of any such depletion of the Treasury's gold reserve in talking of bond market conditions to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Of course, withdrawals of gold from the Treasury and shipments of the metal abroad necessarily create some apprehension among investors. We have had in the past such bad results from gold exports that now when people see gold going abroad and the Treasury reserve diminishing they begin to feel nervous. The reserve is now too far above the hundred-million-dollar point to create any real fear. Until people see that a great deal of gold is demanded and that the margin of surplus reserve in the Treasury is becoming smaller, they will not become really timid. If, however, the reserve should go down and get close to the amount required by law, we would probably see the same old nervousness and fright among investors.

"London is coming into the market with inquiries for our securities, and I think it quite likely that in the near future London will be a purchaser of some of our railroad bonds—if London can get them, which is more than people here can do. Good bonds are probably as scarce as they ever have been. The demand cannot begin to be supplied, and prices are getting up where it would seem that people would not want bonds. But people want to get their money into something; they cannot get municipal securities that will pay them very well; they do not want to take second-grade bonds; and consequently they are paying high prices for what they want—gilt-edged securities.

"It looks to me as if prices were going higher. I would not be surprised to see our railroad bonds sell on a 3½ per cent. basis. That is very low, but, considering the small supply and the heavy demand, I think it is warranted. Really, prices are getting so high that it makes people a little nervous. A year or two before the Baring panic we had just such conditions, and bonds were about as high as they are now. If anything develops thoroughly to scare the investing public, there will be a bad smash in values.

"There is a good business being done in high-grade bonds, most of it 'over the counter' business. But the market lacks that snap and vim that we would like to see in it. Brokers can sell all the securities they get and at good prices, but still there is no vigor in the bond department. If Europe comes in as a buyer of our railroad securities, the dearth of good bonds will be all the more apparent and prices will probably advance."

GOULD STOCKS WEAK.

The weakness of the Gould group attracted considerable attention yesterday. It was generally believed that the selling came from the inside. Brokers who have previously been identified with Gould-Sage speculative movements were conspicuous as sellers of all the stocks. Their weakness was due entirely to this. There was no news whatever in relation to any of them.

YIELDS OF BIG INVESTMENTS.

In his annual review of the life insurance business in the State of Connecticut for 1896, Commissioner Betts, in his report made yesterday to the Governor of the State of Connecticut, discusses in some detail the question of revenues derived by the life insurance companies from investors. He says:

"A considerable variation occurs in the rate yielded by the different classes of investments. Mortgage loans show 5.10 per cent. gross, bonds and stocks 4.50 per cent., real estate 4 per cent., and other ledger assets return 4.20 per cent. The latter includes a large amount of cash on hand and agents' balances. When, however, the real estate is charged with taxes and repairs, &c., thereon, its net earning falls to 1½ per cent.; from which should still further be deducted 1 per cent. for reduction in values marked off in 1896, leaving but a nominal earning for the year. As much of this unproductive real estate was derived from foreclosed mortgages, the two should be considered together from an investment standpoint, which would leave their combined net earning about 4½ per cent. The net losses on bond and stock investments were merely nominal, so that there is virtually no deduction to be made from the gross earning of 4¾ per cent., except perhaps about one-fourth of 1 per cent. for expenses of handling, supervising, &c., not otherwise deducted, and which applies to all investments."

JERSEY CENTRAL.

The statement of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the month of March was issued yesterday, showing a decrease in gross earnings of about $40,000, and a net decrease of about $18,000. Operating expenses and taxes show a reduction. The official figures are:

	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$893,214.57	Dec. $40,834.59
Operating expenses and taxes	633,800.32	Dec. 27,670.51
Net	$259,414.25	Dec. $13,164.08

FOND HOPES BLASTED.

Last week the Chicago Stock Exchange did considerable business in New York stocks, more trading of that kind being done than for a long while. Immediately Chicago's financial writers went into hysterics, and there was all kinds of talk of arbitrage business between that city and New York, and of the beginning of the end of the private-wire systems between the two places. It now appears that all of these hopes have been killed. The President of the Chicago Stock Exchange has publicly called attention to the following by-law:

"No sale of securities shall be made on which a deposit shall be offered as the limit of liability."

And inasmuch as Chicago's trading in New York stocks was mostly of a one-point-margin nature, or, in other words, the business which is usually the food of the bucket shops, Chicago's dream is ended.

CROP OUTLOOK DOUBTFUL.

People acquainted with Rock Island affairs are talking rather discouragingly of crop prospects. Seeding has been delayed by the floods throughout the country, and business generally is backward. According to these authorities, the outlook for the granger roads is just about what it was sixty days ago, although all things considered, railroad earnings are showing up very well.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

NEW ENGLAND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY.—Directors—Charles F. Ayer, John H. Cahill, Benjamin C. Dean, William H. Elliot, William H. Forbes, John E. Hudson, Henry S. Hyde, Albert O. Morgan, David B. Parker, Moses G. Parker, Stephen Salisbury, Thomas Sherwin; President—Thomas Sherwin; Vice President—Henry S. Hyde; Treasurer—William R. Driver; Secretary—Samuel W. Leedom; General Manager—Jasper N. Keller.

NORTHERN NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.—Directors—Benjamin F. Sargent, Charles T. Crosby, Frederick C. Church, Thomas Sherwin, John H. Cahill, David B. Parker, and George A. Roper; President—Benjamin F. Sargent; Vice President—Frederick C. Church; Secretary and Treasurer—George A. Roper; Executive Committee—Messrs. Sargent, Church, and Sherwin.

TRIO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Trustees—William M. Dean, Benjamin Collins, and Robert L. Collins. Mr. Dean was chosen President and E. R. Lancaster Secretary and Treasurer.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	201	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	68
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	72	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.		160
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	70
Kings County Traction	38	39½
New Orleans Traction common	6½	7½
New Orleans Traction pf	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	126	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	165	175
Third Avenue Railroad	154	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	69	70
Hoboken Ferry 5s	99	101
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	62½
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	85	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	75	78
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	100¼
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	211	212½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	253
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	56	59½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	92	94
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	100¼	102
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	98	99
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	116	120
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	95	96

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramp Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell milling pf	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10¼	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	19	22
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	299	300
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	72	74
Wagner Car Company	150	152
Worthington Pump pf	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	⅞
Hudson River Tel. stock	60	63
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	47
New York & New Jersey Tel	134	138
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	14	16
Trow Directory pf	34	37

*Ex interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	220
American Exchange	170	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mech. & Traders'	175
Central National	100	Mercantile	165
Chatham	285	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Exch.	114
Chemical	4,000	Metropolis	440
City	500	Nassau	240
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	180
Commerce	200	New York	230
Continental	130	Ninth National	125
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. B'k Nor. Am.	135
East River	135	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3,000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	178	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	170
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	325	State of New York	111
Hudson River	135	Third National	90
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	95
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Mfrs.	180	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 3.—The heavy increase in visible supply of copper abroad, with continued sharp fall in G. M. B. quotations in London, influenced trading. Montana opened 2 lower than Saturday, at 111, touching 111⅝ and 110½, and selling at 111⅜ in the afternoon, closing at 111; Butte was off ⅛ at 14⅞, with ¼ rally, and Centennial ⅝, at 6⅝, with ¼ recovery. Pioneer Gold was less active, but held firm at 3⅛. As to the market otherwise, it was barren of feature and was decidedly dull. Bell Telephone was firm, at 224; Rights, 35@30c; United States Oil was ½ lower, at 10½.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	214	
Boston & Lowell	213	215
Boston & Maine		161
Boston & Providence	204	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102½	108¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	105	106
Fitchburg pf.	93	
Old Colony		178½
West End	72	
West End pf.	93	94
Wisconsin Central	1	1½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	.90
Arnold	2½	3
Atlanta	18	19
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.15
Boston & Montana	111	111½
Butte & Boston	15	15⅛
Calumet & Hecla	..	365
Centennial	6⅝	6¾
Copper Falls	1	..
Franklin	10	11
Gold Coin Mines	4⅜	4⅞
Kearsarge	14	15
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6½
Osceola	28	28½
Pioneer, (gold)	3⅝	3⅞
Quincy	106	108
Santa Ysabel	12	13
Tamarack	112	114
Tamarack Junior	14	..
Tecumseh	..	3
Wolverine	8½	8⅝

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	222½	224
Dominion Coal	9½	10
Dominion Coal pf.	83	85
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	148
Lamson Cons. Store Service	..	21
Mexican Telephone	.80	.75
New England Telephone	101¾	102
Philadelphia Company	18¼	18⅝
United States Oil	10½	10⅝
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	7½	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	14⅜	14¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Aside from a decline in Metropolitan Traction, from 101⅛ at the opening, to 99¼, followed by a rally to 100, the local market has been devoid of feature. Business has been on a limited scale and confined to the professional element. Philadelphia Traction opened at an advance of ¼, and gained ⅞ more on the day's transaction. Union Traction was dull, at 90@90⅝; Pennsylvania weakened, to 51⅝; Electric and People's 4s advanced to 69. The Heat stocks were without special feature. The Widener-Elkins people were late buyers for Metropolitan. They could assign no reason for its decline, and are talking higher prices for the stock. Lehigh Navigation declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

Closing quotations of the leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	23¼	23¾
Pennsylvania	51⅜	51¾
Reading	8⅞	9
Reading 1st pf.	19¾	20
Reading 2d pf.	11 11-16	11⅞
Reading G. 4s, t. c.	89¼	89½
El. & People's 4s	69	69¼
Metropolitan Traction	100¼	101
United Gas Improvement	70¾	71
Electric Storage	17½	17⅝
Electric Storage pf.	19	19½
Welsbach Light	40	41
Philadelphia Traction	68¾	68⅞
Baltimore Traction	19⅛	19⅜
Union Traction	9¾	9⅝
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	13	13¼
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	31¼	31⅝
American Railway Elec.	4	4½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 3.—As a rule the market in Chicago was comparatively firm. Of course the leading securities on the local exchange will await the solution of pending matters of vital importance. Match sold at 135¼ at the opening, and then declined to 134¾, but soon recovered, and on very limited sales advanced to 136, and the last sale of the morning session was at 137, a full point advance from the last previous quotation. The final figure was 136. It looks like the old story—covering back stock put out a week ago at 10 points higher prices than now prevalent. Everything else on the list was slow, with little doing.

Clearing House settlements were as follows:

American Strawboard	21
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58¼
Brewing & Malting Company	6
Brewing & Malting Company pf	33
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	25
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48
Chicago City Railway	206
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	185¾
Lake Street Elevated	12¾
Int. Pkg. Co.	22
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	40
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	8½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	33½
New York Biscuit Company	45
North Chicago Street Railroad	206
Street's W. S. Car Line	17½
West Chicago Street Railroad	98½
Lake Street Elevated tr. ctfs.	10¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.09	.08
Andes	.25	.24
Belcher	.38	.37
Besg & Belcher	.70	.72
Bullion	.08	.09
Caledonia	.13	.15
Challenge Con.	.38	.24
Chollar	.96	.96
Confidence	1.25	1.15
Con. Cal & Va.	2.30	2.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.02	..
Crown Point	.35	.33
Gould & Curries	.33	..
Hale & Norcross	..	.96
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	..	.04
Kentucky Con.	..	.04
Mexican	.55	.65
Occidental Con.	.50	.50
Ophir	.17	.19
Overman	1.10	1.10
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.68	.60
Sierra Nevada	.22	.22
Silver Hill	.57	.56
Union Con.	.02	.02
Utah Con.	.28	.27
Yellow Jacket	.06	.06
Bars	.22	.28
Rosa	.13	.13
Union	.06½	.06
Work	.13	.06
	.05	.05

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week April	$31,840	$28,549	$27,115
Month	108,244	93,113	93,099
From Jan. 1	408,875	365,786	334,822

WABASH—

	1,936	1,935	1,935
Mileage			
4th week April	$272,238	$313,603	$295,751
Month	878,253	979,103	980,122
From July 1	9,646,667	10,862,436	10,012,903

ANN ARBOR for March—

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	116,722	99,125	17,597
Operating ex.	68,871	.....	.....
Net earnings	47,850	.....	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	310,978	273,280	37,698
Operating ex.	207,409	.....	.....
Net earnings	103,568	.....	.....

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for April:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Brooklyn Heights	328,365	380,288	378,741
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub.	51,586	59,627	60,811
Total for system	379,952	439,916	439,553
Ten months ending April 30—			
Brooklyn Heights	3,869,557	3,598,982	3,734,361
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub.	495,373	568,443	602,645
Total for system	3,864,931	4,167,428	4,337,007

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for March—

Gross earnings	898,214	934,049	1,039,848
Operating ex.	633,800	661,470	633,544
Net earnings	259,414	272,578	406,303
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,597,369	2,855,165	2,686,016
Operating ex.	1,826,780	2,013,338	1,811,373
Net earnings	770,589	841,827	874,643

MEXICAN CENTRAL for March—

Gross earnings	1,148,078	970,400	817,129
Operating ex.	743,749	540,973	499,566

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, May 3, 1897.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10¼	10¾	2,005	American Spirits Mfg.	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
27½	27¾	870	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	27¾	28	27½	27½	— ¼
114⅝	114¾	23,897	American Sugar Refs.	113⅝	114⅝	113⅝	114⅝	+ ⅝
103⅝	103¾	425	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	+ ⅝
87	80	280	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88	....
69¾	70¼	2,322	American Tobacco.	70	70¾	70	70	+ ⅝
100	103	12	American Tobacco pf.	104½	104½	104	104	....
23	23½	39	Ann Arbor pf.	22½	23½	22½	23½	....
10⅝	10¾	450	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	880	At., T. & S. F. pf.	19	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
11¾	12	300	Baltimore & Ohio.	11¾	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
8¾	9	100	Bay State Gas.	9	9	9	9	....
104	105	425	Brooklyn Union Gas.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+1
164	166	190	Chesapeake & Ohio.	164	164	164	164	— ½
72¾	73¼	4,330	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	72⅞	72⅞	72¼	72¾	+ ⅛
98	98	8	Chicago & East Ill. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	....
81	81¼	12,985	Chicago Gas.	81½	81¾	80¾	81½	....
72¼	72⅝	6,420	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	71⅞	72⅛	71⅞	72⅛	+ ⅜
130¾	131¼	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131½	131¾	131¼	131½	....
103¾	103⅝	355	Chicago & Northw.	103½	103¾	103¼	103¾	....
62¼	62¾	1,325	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	62	— ⅛
27½	28	200	C., St. P., M. & O.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
40	50	154	Clev., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	....
161	168	731	Consolidated Gas Co.	159½	161¼	159½	161¼	+1¼
104½	104⅝	912	Delaware & Hudson.	104⅛	104¾	104⅛	104⅝	+ ⅛
147⅜	148½	1,200	Del., Lack. & West.	148¼	148¾	148	148	— ⅝
2	3¼	200	Duluth, S. S. & A.	3	3	3	3	....
31	31½	715	General Electric	31¼	31	31	31	....
5½	6¼	100	Iowa Central.	6	6	6	6	....
22	23	100	Jacksonville Gas.	23	23	23	23	....
14	15	50	Lake Erie & Western.	14½	14½	14½	14½	....
162	162½	80	Lake Shore.	160⅝	160⅝	160⅛	160½	....
44½	44¾	4,285	Louisville & Nashville.	43⅝	44¾	43⅝	44¾	+1
83⅝	83⅞	4,830	Manhattan Con.	84¼	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅝
100	101¼	1,055	Metropolitan Traction.	101¾	101¾	99⅝	100⅛	—1⅝
96	99	120	Michigan Central.	96	96	95½	95½	....
75¾	76	16	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	76⅜	76	76⅜	....
10	11	20	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	11	11	11	11	....
27	27½	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	13⅞	1,910	Missouri Pacific.	14¼	14⅜	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
22¾	23	140	National Lead Co.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	2,935	New Jersey Central.	77¼	78¼	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅛
99	99½	335	New York Central.	98⅝	99	98⅝	99	+ ¼
27	29½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	27	27	27	....
20½	21¼	200	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	20½	21¼	20½	21	....
35¼	35¾	2,894	Northern Pacific pf.	34¾	35¼	34¾	35¼	+1⅛
41½	43	41	O. R. & Nav. pf.	41	41	41	41	....
26¾	27	1,005	Pacific Mail.	26½	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅞	1,080	Reading.	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
39½	40	1,000	Reading 1st pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
87½	88¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	....
12¾	13	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13	13	13	13	....
58½	58⅝	670	St. Paul & Omaha.	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	270	Southern Pacific.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	147	Southern Railway.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	425	Southern Railway pf.	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
6⅝	7	20	Standard R. & T.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	19½	5,420	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	19⅜	19⅝	18½	18⅝	—1⅛
5⅜	5¾	640	Union Pacific.	5½	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	....
6	6¾	90	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
53¼	53⅝	2,985	U. S. Leather pf.	53	53¾	53	53½	+ ⅜
63	65	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	64	64	64	64	+ ⅜
12¾	12⅞	450	Wabash pf.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
77	77½	10,883	Western Union. Tel.	76⅝	77¼	76⅝	77¼	+ ¼
⅝	¾	15	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
Sales.....		115,557						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
1,000	75	10,000	99⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Erie 3d mortgage	
14,000	78	1,000	112½
At, T & S F gen 4s		Erie 4s prior bonds	
1,000	79½	5,000	92⅝
28,000	79¾	3,000	92⅞
13,000	79¾	Erie gen lien 3-4s	
4,000	80	1,000	62⅛
Adjustment 4s		11,000	62
10,000	44⅝	Ft W & D C 1st	
5,000	44⅞	1,000	53⅜
1,000	44⅞	2,000	57
2,000	44⅞	4,000	57¼
6,000	44⅞	Gen Elec Co deb 5s	
2,000	44⅞	5,000	96¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st		H & Tex Cent 1st 5s	
26,000	77	1,000	110
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		H & Tex Cent G M 4s	
15,000	100⅛	1,000	66
88,000	110	Ind, Dec & West 1st	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		5,000	100¼
1,000	94	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	
Buffalo & Erie new		500	75
2,000	104½	5,000	74½
Bur, C R & N 1st		Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	106½	1,000	94¼
Canada So 1st gtd		Lake Shore & West 2d 5s	
2,000	110¼	850	102
2,000	110	L S & M So 2d coup	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		1,000	123½
3,000	89½	Lehigh Val Term 5s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	108½
8,000	120F	Registered	
1,000	110½	5,000	107⅛
6,000	110	Louis & Nash cons	
Registered	109½	2,000	103⅛
2,000	108¼	L & N unified gold 4s	
Cent Pac L G 5s		2,000	79
10,000	96½	4,000	79¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Mex Cent cons 4s	
2,000	72⅜	1,000	67
10,000	72⅝	Mich Cent cons 7s	
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911	73	4,000	116½
1,000	119¾	Mil, L S & W 1st	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		2,000	131
2,000	109½	Mil & St P 7s gold	
Registered		1,000	131
3,000	107¼	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
Chi, Bur & N 5s		9,000	101¼
1,000	103¾	Minn & St L con 5s	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		3,000	101
1,000	118⅜	Minn & St L (1st), Pacific extension	
9,000	118½	5,000	121⅝
C, B & Q, Denver Div 4s		Mo K & T 1st 4s	
2,000	94¼	5,000	83½
Iowa Div 4s		1,000	83¾
2,000	98⅜	500	83¾
Nebraska ext 4s		500	83½
1,000	91	Nash, C & St L 1st	130
Chi & East Ill cons			
5,000	125½	N Y Cent 1st coup	
Chi & East Ill gen 5s		5,000	120⅜
2,000	90¼	5,000	120½
3,000	100	25,000	120¾
Chicago & Erie 1st		N Y Cent deb 4s	
5,000	100¼	3,000	105⅜
Chi G L & C Co 1st		N Y Cent deb 5s	
1,000	98	5,000	110⅜
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs		Registered	
1,000	41½	1,000	110
8,000	42	N Y, C & St L 4s	
Chi & N W cons 7s		1,000	104⅞
4,000	144	10,000	104⅝
25-year deb 5s		N Y & Harl 1st coup	
1,000	107½	2,000	110
Chi & N W coup gold 7s		12,000	110⅛
2,000	119½	N Y, O & W con 5s	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		1,000	110
2,000	104⅞	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
1,000	105	1,000	92⅞
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		N Y & W G M	
10,000	97½	3,000	70
Chi, St L & N O 5s		Nor & West G M	
5,000	123	3,000	122
C, C, C & Ind G M		Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
110,000	127	8,000	107½
C, C, C & Ind 1st		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
5,000	105⅝	5,000	92¼
Col, H V & T 5s		25,000	68⅝
1,000	98½	4,000	98¼
Commercial Cable 4s		10,000	100⅜
10,000	98	24,000	100⅛
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		5,000	109⅝
1,000	90¾	500	52
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		10,000	102⅝
3,000	107⅜	10,000	51⅞
Total sales		Nor Pac Term 1st	
		10,000	107
			$1,032,000

Ohio River R R 1st		Reading Co gen 4s	
4,000	102	5,000	80¾
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div		1,000	80¾
12,000	102⅛	7,000	80¾
2,000	102⅜	9,000	80¾
Oregon R & N 1st		14,000	80¾
1,000	118	2,000	80¾
Oregon R & N 4s		Rio Grande West 1st	
15,000	82¼	5,000	72⅞
Oregon Short Line 6s		22,000	73
19,000	118	5,000	73¼
Trust Co certfs		10,000	73¼
2,000	116	3,000	73
5,000	115¾	St L S W 2d inc	
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs		5,000	21⅜
5,000	75	10,000	22
Pac of Mo 1st 4s		San An & Ar Pass 4s	
1,000	100¾	15,000	57
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
1,000	100¼	1,000	90
Pitts & West 1st		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
2,000	70½	8,000	96
Reading 2d pf	23¾	4,000	96¼
Rio G W pf	39	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
P, Pt W & C	162	7,000	89
Pull. P. Co	156	1,000	89¾
Quicksilver	1⅜	Standard R & T 6s	
Quicksilver pf		2,000	66½
Rens. & Saratoga	175	Tenn. Coal Iron & R. Birmingham Div 1st	
Reading 2d pf	23¾	1,000	80
Rio G W pf	39	1,000	80½
P, Pt W & C	117	Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s	
Rio G W 1st	71⅝	1,000	106⅝
Rio G W pf	39	4,000	107
St L & S F	4½	Tex & N O cons 5s	
St L S W	2⅜	10,000	95¼
St L S W pf	6½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
St L & S F	4½	21,000	89⅝
St L & S F 2d inc		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	21⅝	1,000	20⅜
10,000	22	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
San An & Ar Pass 4s		2,000	103¾
15,000	57	Union Elev 1st 6s	
So Car & Ga 1st 5s		1,000	77
1,000	90	Union Pac 1st, 1896	
So Pac of Ariz 1st		1,000	102⅝
8,000	96	Union Pac 6s, 1897	
4,000	96¼	2,000	102¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s		Union Pac col tr 5s	
7,000	89	1,000	72
1,000	89¾	U P, D & G 1st	
Standard R & T 6s		5,000	34
2,000	66½	5,000	34½
Tenn. Coal Iron & R. Birmingham Div 1st		U S Leather Co 6s	
1,000	80	5,000	110
1,000	80½	Virginia Mid G M guarantee stamped	
Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s		1,000	92⅝
1,000	106⅝	Wabash 1st 5s	
4,000	107	1,000	102¼
		1,000	101⅞
		1,000	101¾
		1,000	101⅝
		8,000	101½
		3,000	101⅜
		Det & Chi ext	
		1,000	97¾
		West Shore gtd 4s	
		6,000	100⅝
		4,000	100¼
		10,000	100⅛
		1,000	100⅜
		Wn Nor Car 1st 6s	
		5,000	114½
		Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
		1,000	28
			$1,032,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96		D. M. & Ft. D.	6¾	9	New England		37
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75	N. Y. & N. H.	168	170
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	D., S. S. & A.	2⅞	3⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13
4s, r., 1925	122½	123	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	7½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1925	122½	123	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	106⅜	108	1st pf.	68	75
5s, r., 1904	112⅞	113⅜	E. E. I. of Bklyn.	101	103½	N. Y. & W.	13¼	13⅝
5s, c., 1904	112⅞	113⅜	Erie	12	12⅜	N. S. & W.	7¼	7¾
Currency 6s, 1898	104⅜	..	Erie 1st pf.	28½	29	Norfolk So.	60	70
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	18⅞	Nor. & Western.	9¾	10¾
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..	Eighth Avenue.		330	Nor. & W. pf.	23¼	24½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	63	..	North American.	3¾	4
			Ev. & T. H.	23	27	Nor. Pacific.	11¾	12
Adams Express	150	152	Ev. & T. H. pf.	33	41	Ohio Southern.	..	5
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Flint & P. M.	9	10½	Ont. Mining	18¼	19
Alt. & T. H., t. c.	58	64	Flint & P. M. pf.	30	40	Ore. R. & N.	10	20
Am. Coal	110	120	Gt. Nor. pf.	118	121	Ore. S. L., w. i.	11	12
Am. Cotton Oil.	9¾	10	G. B. & W.	25	40	Penn. Coal	325	..
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	56	57½	G. B. & W., Deb., A		50	Peo. & Eastern.	4	6
Am. Dis. Tel.		35	G. B. & W., Deb., B			P., C. C. & St. L.	11⅞	12¾
Am. Express	112	113		2	4½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.		50
Ann Arbor	8	10½	Harlem	310	..	P. Pt. W. & C.	162	170
At. & Pac.		¾	Homestake	35	40	Pull. P. Co.	156	158
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	1½	3	Illinois Central.	92	94	Quicksilver	1⅝	2½
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106	Ill. Steel Co.	33	35	Quicksilver pf.		10
Brooklyn R. T.	20	20⅜	Iowa Central pf.	20	25	Rens. & Saratoga.	175	185
Brunswick Co.	¼	⅝	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..	Reading 2d pf.	23¼	23⅝
Buff., R. & P.	16⅜	20	Joliet & Chicago.	156	..	Rio G. W. pf.	39	38½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	56	60	Kan. & Mich.	3	6	St. L. & S. F.	4¼	4⅝
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	78	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	St. L. & S. F. pf.	13	14
Canada Southern.	46	47	Keokuk & West.		35	St. L. S. W.	2⅜	3¾
Canadian Pacific.	52¼	53¼	Lacleede Gas pf.	72	75	St. L. S. W. pf.	6½	7¼
Central Pacific.	7¼	8	L. E. & W. pf.	63	64½	St. P. & Duluth.	18	23
Chi. & Alton.	165½	170	Long Island.	41	48	St. P. & D. pf.		37
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..	Mah. Coal R.	120	..	St. P. M. & M.	113¾	117
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & O. pf.	130	145
Chi. & N. W. pf.	153	155	Manhattan Beach.		6	Sil. bull. certfs.	61¼	61⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.		75	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Sixth Avenue.		185
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	168	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Texas Pacific.	8¼	8⅝
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1½	3	Minn. & St. L.	16½	18	Third Avenue.	150	155
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	44½	47	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Col. Fuel & Iron.	15½	16½	Minn. Iron.	43	46½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	87	Mobile & Ohio.	19	20	U. P., D. & G.	1	1⅜
Col. & H. Coal, all in paid.	3½	4	Morris & Essex.	162½	165	U. S. Express.	39	43
Col., H. V. & T.	1½	2	Nat. Lin. Oil.	10	12½	U. S. Rubber.	13⅜	14⅜
Com. Cable.	150	..	National Starch.	2	4	Wabash.	4⅝	5¼
Consol. Coal.	36	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	58	W. & L. E. pf.	2⅜	3¼
Den. & R. G.	9¼	10	Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	20	Wells-F. Express.	101	104
D. & R. G. pf.	37¼	37⅝	New Cent. Coal.	4	6	West. Union Beef.	5¾	6¾

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
15,850	Am. Sugar Refs.	113⅜	114¼	113⅜	114⅜
80	Am. Tobacco.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70½
10	At., T. & S. F. pf.	19	19	19	19
3,810	Chicago Gas.	80¾	81¼	80¾	81
630	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	62
3,260	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	72¼	72⅝	72	72⅝
5,950	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜
50	C., St. P., M. & O.	57½	58	57½	58
1,070	Central of N. J.	77¼	78¾	77¼	77¾
100	C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	27½	27½	27½
20	Del. & Hudson.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
100	General Electric.	31	31	31	31
840	Louis. & Nashville.	43½	44¼	43¾	44¼
920	Manhattan.	83⅞	84	83⅜	83½
1,160	Mo. Pacific.	14¼	14½	13⅞	14
40	N. Y. Central.	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
20	N. Y., Ont. & W.	13	13	13	13
280	Northern Pac. pf.	34⅜	35	34½	35
400	Phil. & Reading.	18	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
80	Pacific Mail.	26¾	27	26¾	27
790	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	19¼	19½	18⅝	18⅝
10	Union Pacific.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
610	U. S. Leather pf.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53½
20	Wabash pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
3,700	Western Union.	76¼	77⅛	76⅜	77⅛
39,870					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Chi. & E. 1st.	109⅝	109⅝	109¼	109¼
8,000	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	57	57	57	57
2,000	Rock Isl. 5s, o.	105	105	105	106
850	Stand. R. & T. sc'p	66½	66½	66¼	66½
5,000	Southern Ry. 5s.	89¾	89¾	89	89
3,000	Union El. 1st.	77¾	77¾	77	77
$16,850					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$231,254,221
Gold reserve	149,909,337
Net silver	22,140,787
United States notes in the Treasury	35,192,978
Treasury notes of 1890	24,934,524
Total receipts this day	2,021,542
Total receipts this month	5,409,471
Total receipts this year	286,006,658
Total expenditures this day	$879,000
Total expenditures this month	3,525,000
Total expenditures this year	317,238,882
Deposits in National banks	16,537,081

National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $255,481; Government receipts, from internal revenue, $665,068; customs, $1,209,185; miscellaneous, $276,498.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	.81⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22½
Cotton, middling	.07⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Lard, prime	4.32½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.25
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.05⅞
Tallow, prime	.03⅛
Pork, mess	9.25
Beef, family	9.50
Beef, hams	21.25
Sugar, granulated	.04⅛
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.25
Lead	3.20
Copper, lake ingot	11.00

CHICAGO, May 3.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 71¾@72¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70c; No. 2 red, 67¾@69¾c; No. 2 corn, 24@24½c; No. 2 yellow, 24½@24¾c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 3 white, free on board, 22¼@23¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 19½@22c; No. 2 rye, 34c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 28@31c; No. 1 flaxseed, 75¾@78c; prime timothy seed, $3.10; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@$8.60; lard, per 100 lb, $4.32½; short rib sides, (loose), $4.55@$4.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed), 5¼@5½c; short, clear sides, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugar, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Market opened at a decline of 2@5 points, and further declined 5@7 points, with the tone finally barely steady, at a net loss of 7@12 points, and future sales limited to 119,800 bales; spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, although the total transactions reached 5,436 bales, including 2,191 bales for export, 245 bales spinning, and 7,000 bales contract. Southern spot markets, middlings quoted, were: Galveston, 7½c; New Orleans, 7 9-16c; Mobile, 7⅝c; Savannah, 7 7-16c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Memphis, 7⅝c; Augusta, 7¾c; St. Louis, 7 1-16c lower; Charleston, 7⅝c; Wilmington, 7⅝c; Baltimore, 7 13-16c, 1-16c lower, nominal.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.98	6.99	6.91	6.91@6.92
February	..	..	..	6.94@6.96
March	7.02	7.02	7.02	.. @..
May	7.44	7.44	7.34	7.34@7.35
June	7.47	7.48	7.36	7.37@7.38
July	7.47	7.51	7.40	7.41@7.42
August	7.47	7.50	7.39	7.40@7.41
September	7.18	7.18	7.10	7.09@7.10
October	6.94	6.98	6.90	6.88@6.89
November	6.92	6.97	6.87	6.86@6.87
December	6.94	6.96	6.88	6.88@6.89

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Close: Spot cotton, in buyers' favor; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 9,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; middling uplands, 4¼d; futures quiet, sellers at 1-64d decline; closed quiet, points net decline; January-February, 3504 sellers; February-March, 3504 buyers; May, 4104 sellers; May-June, 409 buyers; June-July, 4084 sellers; July-August, 4074 sellers; August-September, 404 buyers, September-October, 3904 sellers; October-November, 354 buyers; November-December, 352 sellers; December-January, 3504 sellers. Manchester—Yarns quiet and steady; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

New York Prices:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	78 @..	78¼@..	77⅝@..	78¼@..
July	76¼@..	76⅝@..	75½@..	76⅝@..
Sept.	72⅝@..	73 @..	72¾@..	72⅞@..
Corn—				
May	28⅝@..	29 @..	28⅝@..	29 @..
July	30½@..	30½@..	30½@..	30½@..
Sept.	31⅜@..	31⅝@..	31⅜@..	31¾@..
Oats—				
May	21⅝@..	21⅝@..	21⅜@..	21⅝@..
July	22¼@..	22¼@..	22⅛@..	22⅜@..
Chicago Prices:				
Wheat—				
May	71 @..	71¼@..	70¼@..	71⅛@..
July	70 @..	70⅝@..	69⅝@..	70⅝@..
Sept.	66½@..	67⅛@..	66¼@..	67 @..
Corn—				
May	23⅝@..	24 @..	23⅝@..	24 @..
July	25 @..	25½@..	25 @..	25⅛@..
Sept.	26¼@..	26⅜@..	26¼@..	26⅜@..
Oats—				
May	16⅜@..	16¾@..	16⅜@..	16⅜@..
July	17⅝@..	17⅞@..	17½@..	17⅝@..
Sept.	18¼@..	18⅝@..	18⅛@..	18⅜@..

BREADSTUFFS.

LONDON, May 3.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the grain situation says to-day:

"The wheat in Great Britain is irregular and off color, and it is not thought it can come up to an average crop, even with a fine Summer. It is certain the barley crop is below the average, but the weather has suited oats.

"Only a preliminary estimate of the wheat crop in France, 37,500,000 quarters, has been made. It shows it is likely to be the smallest since 1894. We must, therefore, be prepared to find France a strongly competitive buyer from September, instead of as in the past two years, a small buyer of Russian and American wheat, and an exporter of flour to the United Kingdom.

"In Germany, Austria, Italy, and Spain the agricultural outlook is satisfactory. Russia promises an average crop. The fall in the price of oats warns farmers that the acreage is overdone and that the competition between Russia and America will be formidable, with low freights from both countries."

Wheat.

The visible supply of grain Saturday, May 1, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, was as follows: Wheat, 34,412,000 bush

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

The American Society of Civil Engineers has sold to Henry Steeger, for about $60,000, the four-story brownstone building 127 East Twenty-third Street. The society paid $30,000 for this house in 1881 and has used it as a clubhouse ever since. Mr. Steeger paid $46,000 in 1888 for the adjoining property, No. 129.

Borgatede & Klenke have sold for Herman Schmuck to Mr. Voghts, for about $23,000, the five-story double flat 765 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 26 by 87; also to a Mr. Keenan, for $2,300, the lot Union Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 20 by 105; also to a Mr. Peters, for $24,000, the five-story flat 825 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 30 by 100.

Harris & Albert Sokolski, with Henry Wise, have traded for Weil & Mayer the five-story brick business building 85 Spring Street, 24.6 by 97. In exchange are given the five five-story front and rear tenements 308 to 316 Mott Street, 98 by 98.9.

The same brokers have also sold for Abraham Lichtenstein to Isaac Moskowitz the five-story brick tenement northeast corner of Ludlow and Livingston Streets.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Mary Fry, for $23,525, the five-story brick tenement 468 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Lewis Street, 25 by 68; also, to the same plaintiff, for $15,350, the five-story brick tenement 470 East Houston Street, 25 by 68.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day and 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 812 Greenwich Street, west side, 25 feet south of Jane Street, 25.8 by 78, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,975; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 50, 52, 54, and 56 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, each 25 by 100.11, four five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $21,130.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 541 and 543 Lexington Avenue, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 20 by 98.9, leasehold, two-story brick building, with one-story frame addition, two two-story brick buildings, together with boilers, engines, marble works, machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $8,931.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, 749.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 129.11 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,970; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 1017 Lexington Avenue, east side, 51.2 feet south of Seventy-third Street, 17 by 70, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,753; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 341 West Broadway, east side, 50 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 50, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,951.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 115 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone-front flat.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 1,804 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,045.

At 59 Liberty Street, by S. de Walltearss, public auction sale, Boulevard, west side, block between One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets, 199.10 by 125.8, ten lots, with three-story frame dwelling and stable.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Moore and Wafer Streets, northeast corner, for a ten-story brick and stone warehouse, 50.5 by 44.10, William N. Martin of 80 Broadway, owner; E. H. Kendall and C. Mathews of 150 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 164.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 19 by 86.1 and 33.4 by 86.1, Vincent Cirrito of 329 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $16,000.

Jennings Street, north side, 100 feet east of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 32 by 25, James E. Holan of Jennings and Hoe Streets, owner; John E. Vill of 696 Jennings Street, architect; cost, $2,450.

Cumberlling Avenue, east side, 126 feet north of King's Bridge Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 42.6, Mrs. Henry Budelman, owner; Edward Reinlsch of 951 King's Bridge Road, architect; cost, $2,250.

Alterations.

No. 532 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick bachelor apartment house, Fifth Avenue Bank of 530 Fifth Avenue, owner; Wallace Van Doorn of 1 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Ninety-third Street, north side, 340 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, estate of Joseph Stichwender of 145 West Ninety-third Street, owner; Frank A. Rooke of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, northwest corner of 8ith Avenue, to a four-story brick store and tenement, James Butler of 118 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; James & Leo of 2,829 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

Union Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, Thomas Schneider of 436 Second Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 3.

44TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100.5; Robert Sewell to Sarah Van Vorst Sewell $1
73D ST, 24 East, 20.4x79.7; William W. Hall and wife to Wilhelmina Kennard.. 100
2D AV, n w corner of 95th St, 100x100; Jenny Guldet and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld 34,000
5TH AV, w s, 100 ft s of 45th St, 0.5x100; the Fourth Universalist Society of the City of New York to Thomas Dooner 150
5TH AV, s w corner of 45th St, 100x100; same to same 1
73D ST, s s, 118 East; Frances Ludwig and another to Samuel Auesos 1
5TH AV, s w corner of 45th St, 100.5x100; Thomas Dooner to C. Grayson Martin and others 1
45TH ST, n s, 458.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100.5; Margareth Heitmann to Louis Heitmann 1
128D ST, 162 West; Eben Hatfield to W. Waldon Thompson, trustee 1
123D ST, 233 West, 16.8x100.11; John C. Kennedy, as executor, to George V. Morton 11,250
128D ST, n s, 478.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 21.8x100.11; George H. Tucker and wife to William M. Walker 10,000
139TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; William Merz to Henry Muller and wife 1
TINTON AV, w s, 138.8 ft n of 168th St, 19.4x123.4x19.4x124.3; Marie Schrieber and others to Emil Hildebrand, 1 part. 1
TRINITY AV, e s, 146.6 ft s of 163th St, 75x100; Margaret L. Woodmansee to George J. Fernschild 9,000
VALENTINE AV, e s, 225.4 ft n of 170th St, 50x178x50x177.11; also Valentine Av, e s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 75.2x119.6x75x115.4; also 179th St, n s, 130 ft w of Webster Av, 50x125; Warren C. Crane and wife to John H. Metzler 11,000
BATHGATE AV, w s, 80 ft n of 174 St, 80x120; William A. Avis, as executor, to Kate McCarthy 8,216
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 171st St, 25x83.8x31x92.4; Albert L. Lowenstein and wife to Theodore Rogers and another.... 1
WYSE AV, w s, 450 ft s of Charlotte Place, 25x100; John Toelberg and wife to Peter S. Obel 10
VALENTINE AV, e s, 375.3 ft n of 179th St, 81.3x207.11x133.4x91x178; Warren C. Crane and wife to John H. Metzler..... 4,050
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 89th St, 50x93x50.4x93; August Brakmann and wife to Leopold Wolfson 1
COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 91st St, 25.8x80; Samuel Aufhauser and wife to James Butler 100
47TH ST, 175 West; Alfred M. Cornell to Ella S. Conkling 1
47TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of 7th Av, 20x60.4; Alfred L. Cornell to Ella S. Conkling..... 1
2D ST, 317 West, 20x102.2; Thomas P. Wilkes, referee, to Henry Parsons.... 9,500
46TH ST, 411 West, 18.9x100.5; Charles W. Many to Marcellus Hartley 100
87TH ST, s w corner of 1st Av, 75x80; Leopold Wolfson and wife to August Brakmann 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,201, 20x70; Lena Rinaldo to Max Solomon 16,000
HENRY ST, s s, 23.9 ft e of Clinton St, 23.9x100; Annie Levy to Urry Goodman .. 1
FORTIETH ST, 24, 31x100; Jonathan V. Cornell to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 2
SAME PROPERTY; same and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 28,200
JOHN ST, s s, 98, 25.8x87.9x25.8x90.2; William L. Moore and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1
DIVISION ST, 40; Harriet Wolbach, as executrix, to Albert Stevane..... 26,000
WEST ST, 154; Malvina Moloney, as administratrix, and another to Eliza L. Edgar 575
7TH AV, s w corner of 36th St, 19.11x81; Frank H. Butler and wife to Walter P. Hilton 1
22D ST, 40 East; Josephine Bleier and another, executors, &c., of Leopold Bleier, deceased, to Josephine Bleier..... 1
97TH ST, s s, 537.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x100.11; same to same..... 1
143D ST, s s, 46.10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.4x99.11; Juliet Holland to Chauncey H. Strickland 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 102d St, 100x100; Isaac Hart and wife to Milton Mayer, half part..... 1
123D ST, 235 West; Edward Barnes to Annie Carter 14,500
44TH ST, e s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.4; Margaret Jameson and others to Robert Montgomery 12,250
133D ST, 70 West; Adam Hellmerich and wife to Frances A. Hunter..... 1
118TH ST, 217 East; F. Percival Loughran and another to Margaret Loughran.. 300
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas R. Loughran to same..... 1,500
46TH ST, n s, 156.3 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x100.10x irregular; Maria McManus to Marcellus Hartley..... 16,250
WEST ST, e s, 65.9 ft n of Franklin St, 21.11x80; William Best to David V. Harrison 1
WEST 47TH ST, w s, 49.2 ft n of West 10th St, 20.10x88; West 4th St, w s, 70 ft n of West 10th St, 25x88, and West 4th St, w s, 29.7 ft n of West 10th St, 19.7x88; Abraham Stern to Rosamond Herter 1
112TH ST, 140 East; Jonas Kolb and wife to Elizabeth and Louise Schaefer..... 8,500
RAILROAD AV, s e corner of 146th St, 100.7x259.6x99.9x243.8; John B. Cole and wife to Sigmund Ullman..... 25,250
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 57th St, 25.5x22.6; Marcella Bartley to Paul S. Bolger 10
WARREN ST, 8, 25x100; Maximilian Cook and wife to George H. A. Kohler..... 7,500
BROAD ST, 57 and 55; Walter F. Kingsland and others to Frederic B. Jennings. 1
SANTON ST, n s, 21.6 ft w of Orchard St, 21.6x52; Helene Pigge to Isidore Jackson and another 13,850
9TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of Avenue B, 27.6x98.11; Jane Woods to Pincus Lowenfeld 1
7TH ST, 257 East, 24.9x97.6; Bella Reinheimer and another, by guardian, to Harry Fischel 14,000
7TH ST, 247.6 ft w of Avenue D, 24.9x97.6; Isaac Reinheimer to Harry Fischel 1
PRINCE ST, 68, 20x58.3; Theodore L. Bogard and wife to Charles Haushalter.. 13,500
SAME PROPERTY; Michael Lapp and wife to Charles Haushalter 1
7TH ST, 209, 20x97.6; Michael Conlan and wife to Leopold Kaufmann..... 500
SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another.... 1
7TH ST, n s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 20x97.6; Abraham Simon and others to Jonas Weil and another 1
38TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x88.9; Mary E. Armstrong to Mary V. H. Sharpless..... 1
26TH ST, n s, 148.6 ft w of 8th Av, 26.6x98.9; Charles Putzel, referee, to Hugh J. Gallagher and another..... 9,600
7TH AV, n s, 43.9 ft s of 30th St, 19x75; Emil Hildebrandt to Marie Schreiber and others..... 1
39TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Florence C. Hudson to Jacob Hartmann 12,900
3D AV, n w corner of 30th St, 59.5x60; David Bettman and wife to Henry Goodkind 10
29TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 6th Av, 50x98.9; Charles A. Davison and others, executors, to John Patterson..... 60,000
SAME PROPERTY; Mary Patterson and others, executors, to Joseph Immerman.. 200,000
SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Immerman and wife to John J. Astor..... 200,000
1ST AV, s w corner of 26th St, 24.8x75; William H. Rutger and wife to Andrew Koch 1
SAME PROPERTY; Andrew Koch and wife to Hermann M. Biggs..... 30,000
80TH ST, 167 West; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Selma Salomons..... 100
52D ST, 427 East; Goldie Stone to Lena Greenberg 1
12TH AV, e s, corner of 131st St, 49.11x110; Edward Hirsh and others to James H. Havens 1
5TH AV, n w corner of 131st St, 49.11x110; Cornelia B. Kip to Henry Hirsh and another 1
DYCKMAN ST, s e corner of Sherman Av, 100x150; Paul Halpin to Herman Heinemann..... 1
160TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Helena Freudenmacher to Rudolph Newschaffer and another..... 6,000
BEAR SWAMP ROAD, s w s, adjoining land of Lott G. Hunt, contains 40 45-100 acres; Martha G. Seggermann and another to E. B. Levy 100
11TH ST, n s, 305 ft w of White Plains Av, 38.4x114, William A. Bridge; Salvator Lasperges and wife to Emma Moore.. 4,800
2D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Avenue D, 7.8x irregular, Unionport; Jacob Freudenmacher to Peter Freudenmacher and wife 100
2D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue D, 25x103; same to same 100
LOT 126, map (amended) of Bronxwood Park; Fanny Wetzler to Charles L. Ullman 5,000
11TH ST, west one-half of Lot 274, map of Unionport; Edward Haight, Jr., as executor to Frank Gass 150
BATTLESNAKE BROOK, centre line, 6rx 150x67x158, East Chester, 24th Ward; Adeline Holly and another to John W. Holly 1
CITY ISLAND, south point, adjoining land of Jared H. Shaler, 116x100; Jesse W. Horton and another, executors, to Samuelletta Richards 100
LOT 279, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; H. P. Rose and wife to Cornelia F. Delleth 600

Recorded Leases.

ENGEHOLM, Adaline, to Charles Kraus; 3,461 3d Av, between 167th and 168th Sts, 5 years $720
JOHNSON, Francis E., and others, trustees, to St. John's Guild; 155 West 61st St, 1 year 1,100
RADER, Frederick C., to same; 157 West 61st St, 1 year 1,200
THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW YORK and Brooklyn Bridge to Marshall, Spellman & Co.; warehouse under bridge, on Frankfort St, 10 years..... 2,250
BRANDT, Albert, to Moses Bilkes; 35 Rivington St, s w corner of Forsyth St, 3 years $900, 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELL, Ferdinand A., and wife to Oliver P. Filer; s s of 43d St, 76.2 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... $10,000
BOLGER, Paul S., to Marcella Bartley; s w corner of Lexington Av and 57th St, 1 year 1,500
BARTHELSTONE, Harris, and wife to Montague and John Shearman, as trustees, &c.; s s of 11th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 25,200
BALES, Henry, and wife to Henry Rothschild; n s of 112th St, 96 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 3,250
SAME to same; n e corner of 112th St and 5th Av, 1 year..... 10,000
SAME to same; n s of 112th St, 123 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 3,750
BRUNNER, Anna V., and Rosetta P. L. B. Gengenbach to the Institution for the Saving of Merchants' Clerks of New York; 232 East 15th St, 5 years..... 18,000
BENNETT, Joseph H., and others, to Clarence W. Hillyer, as executors, &c., of Garret E. Winants, deceased; 532 and 534 8th Av and 268 and 270 West 37th St, 3 years..... 28,000
CONKLING, Ella S., to Elizabeth L. Goodnow; n s of 47th St, 60 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 20,000
CHATFIELD, Henry D., to Catharine S. Banning; n s of 51st St, 195 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years 30,000
COCKEY, Marston K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 127th St, 210.6 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 6,500
COE, Henry E., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 636 and 638 Broadway, 1 year..... 400,000
CARTER, Annie, to Edward Barnes; 235 West 123d St, 4 years..... 7,000
SAME to same; same property, ½ year.. 2,000
DOONER, Thomas, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; s w corner of 5th Av and 45th St, 1 year..... 475,000
DE SOLA MENDES, Frederic, and wife to Jennie and Louise Waterman; s s of 80th St, 330 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments 23,000
SAME to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 140 West 80th St, 1 year..... 2,000
DINGEE, Caroline M., to Alice Y. Eaton; 232 West 21st St, 3 years..... 12,000
DOWD, John F., to Mary Maloney; Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont, note.. 2,500
DONOVAN, Joseph and Sarah, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 10 and 11, Block A, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 4 years 750
EGGERS, Henry, and wife to Donald Mackay; 455 to 459 West 140th St, and 450 West 139th St, 1 year..... 80,000
FISCHEL, Harry, to New York Security and Trust Company; n s of 7th St, 347.6 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year..... 11,000
GRAZIADIO, Giacinto, and wife to the United States Life Insurance Company of New York; s e corner of 99th St and Madison Av, 5 years..... 35,000
GRAZIADIO, Giacinto, and wife to Max Ewald; n e corner of 99th St and Madison Av, demand..... 75,000
GINSBURGER, Jennie, to Edgar L. Eppenstein; w s of Taylor Av, 30.6 ft s of Columbine St, 1 year..... 400
HOLFELDER, Peter, and wife to Joseph Dornhoefer; n s of 86th St, 74 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year..... 3,800
HEITZMANN, Louis, to Margaret Heitzmann and Hilda Bernis; n s of 45th St, 458.4 ft w of 5th Av, 10 years..... 5,000
HARRISON, Daniel V., to William Best; e s of West St, 65.9 ft n of Franklin St, 2 years..... 5,000
HOLFELDER, Peter, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 86th St, 74 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year.... 9,500
HERTER, Rosamond, to Abraham Stern; w s of 4th St, 49.2 ft n of West 10th St, and other property, see deed, 1 year..... 15,000
SAME to same; Rivington St, s e corner of Allen St..... 10,000
HAUSHALTER, Charles, to Michael Lapp; 68 Prince St, demand..... 1,000
SAME to the George Bechtel Brewing Company; same property, 1 year..... 4,000
HAVENS, James H., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n w corner of 5th Av and 131st St, 1 year..... 35,500
HOYT, Colgate, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 25 Park Av, 3 years.. 45,000
KENNARD, Wilhelmina, to William W. Hall; 24 East 73d St, 2 years..... 6,000
SAME to same; 24 East 73d St, 1 year.... 6,000
SAME to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; same property, 3 years..... 38,000
KELLY, James E., and wife to Louis P. Mahler; 171 West 93d St, 1½ years..... 2,000
KASNER, Bernard, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 135 East Broadway, 1 year..... 4,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Michael Conlan; 209 7th St, 1 year..... 8,000
KING, Peter, and wife to David Stevenson Brewery Company; e s of Broadway, 200 ft n of Macomb St, 1 year..... 800
KUNTZ, John J., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 206 and 207, Block H, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, 4 years. 600
LEESE, Louis, and wife to Ida C. Randolph as trustee; 231 East 60th St, 5 years.... 15,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, to executors, &c., of Charles Guldet, deceased; n w corner of 2d Av and 96th St, 5 years..... 29,000
LAMBERT, Julius J., and wife to Mark Blumenthal; 435 East 119th St, 3 years. 4,000
LYONS, Jeremiah C., and wife to George G. Freer; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 143d St, 3 years..... 42,500
LIARD, Sarah P., and Helen Bardes to Joseph F. Sutton; e s of Courtlandt Av, 148.6 ft s of 157th St, 1 year..... 500
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to New York Security and Trust Company; s s of 99th St, 140.6 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year 10,000
SAME to same; e s of Forsyth St, 75 ft s of Canal St, 1 year 16,000
SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; same property, 1 year 2,000
LEVY, Ephraim M., to Annie L. Gillies; n s of Mount Park Av, to Bear Swamp Road, adjoins land of Lot G. Hunt, containing 40.45 acres, 5 years 49,500
SAME to Martha G. Seggermann; same property, 5 years..... 49,500
MAJEWSKI, Franz X., and wife to the New York Savings Bank; s e corner of 83d St and Avenue A, 5 years..... 20,000
MCDONALD, Mary A., to William J. Schliesmann; 931 2d Av, 1 year..... 1,500
McARTHUR, Jessie H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 48th St, 275 ft e of 8th Av; also interior lot, 250 ft e of 8th Av, on centre line of block 47th and 48th Sts, 3 years 7,000
McCULLOUGH, John G., and others to the State Trust Company; 55 and 57 Broad St, 3 years..... 75,000
MONAGHAN, Joseph, and wife to Matilda L. Sheldon; s s of 117th St, 127.4 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 1,500
MONTGOMERY, Robert, to Hugo Maier; n s of 44th St, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 9,000
McDONALD, Ella M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of West 12th St, 21 ft e of Greenwich St, 1 year 1,500
McCARTHY, Kate, to William A. Avis, as executor, &c., of Alfred B. Gallen, deceased; 1,180 Broadway, 180 ft n of 172d St, 5 years..... 5,500
METZLER, John H., to Warren C. Crane; e s of Valentine Av, 50.1 ft n of East 179th St, 1 year..... 4,200
SAME to same; e s of Valentine Av, 225 ft n of East 179th St, 1 year..... 2,600
SAME to same; n s of East 179th St, 130.1 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year..... 3,200
SAME to same; s of Valentine Av, 375.3 ft n of 179th St, 1 year..... 4,185
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Levine to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of John St, 87.1 ft e of Gold St, 2 years 30,000
MOORE, Emma, to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 11th St, 266 ft w of White Plains Av, installments 3,000
NONES, Alice, to Sarah Levy; s s of 90th St, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 10,000
NERENBERG, Sarah, and husband to Mitchel Valentine; Lot 128, map of Cebrie Park, 3 years..... 4,500
O'DONNELL, Edward, and wife to Emily L. Wiggins; s s of East 173d St, 86.6 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years..... 3,800
SAME to Elizabeth W. Gilbert; s s of East 173d St, 103.6 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years 3,800
PIEPER, Lueder, to the German Savings Bank of New York; 3d Av, n e corner of 110th St, 1 year..... 3,000
QUICK, August, to Joseph H. Bearns; 115 West St and 88 Cortlandt St, "Glen Island Hotel," lease, demand..... 10,000
RICHARDS, Charles, and husband, to Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company of America; lot on south point of City Island, adjoining land of Jared H. Shaler, 116x100..... 2,000
STERN, Louis, and wife to the United States Trust Company of New York; 101 to 105 West 77th St, 5 years..... 140,000
STOKES, Anson Phelps, Jackson, and wife to Lizzie N. Burbank; n w corner of Stanton and Orchard Sts, 1 year..... 10,000
SHULMAN, Alexander, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of 2d Av, 61.8 ft n of 12th St, 1 year..... 15,000
SEIDE, Solomon, and wife to Adele A. Tabbricotti, as trustee, &c.; s s of 10th St, 73.6 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 15,000
SAME to same, individually; same property, 5 years..... 1,000
SAME to Sallie Greenthal; 260 West 15th St, 3 years..... 2,500
THALMANN, Hermann, to Eliza Segelken; n s of West 10th St, 52 ft n w of Greenwich St, &c., 5 years..... 6,000
TROMAN, Annie, and husband to Ellen A. Wilkinson; s s of 10th Av, Lot 206, map of village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,800
FROMAN, Annie, and husband to Mary J. Haviland; n s of 10th Av, Lot 200, map of village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,800
VEYSEY, Eva St. C., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 31 West 104th St, 1 year..... 7,000
VAN DYKE, Elizabeth Hunter, to Mary Austin; Plot 355, map of the Arden property, demand..... 200
WILLIAMS, Eliza C., to Irving Savings Institution; 60 West 52d St, 1 year.... 16,000
WALKER, William M., to George H. Tucker; n s of 123d St, 500 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 5,000
WRIGHT, Wilfred J., and wife to J. Frederic Kernochan, as committee, &c.; n s of 37th St, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 16,000
WENIGMANN, Ernest, and Theodore Roehrs to Albert L. Lowenstein; s e corner of Av and 171st St, 1 year..... 2,000
WEBB, Elizabeth A., to Julia A. M. Marrenner, executrix, &c., of David J. Marrener, deceased; e s of proposed street, shown on map of the heirs of M. P. Christie, adjoining land of H. W. W. Mali, 3 years..... 4,000
WUYTACK, Maria A., to Margaret J. Becker; n w s of Stebbins Av, 90.4 ft s w of Home St, 3 years..... 2,000
ZOBEL, Frederick C., to Margaret Brophy; n s of 24th St, 185 ft e of 6th Av, demand. 6,000
DASSORI, Frederick, to Jonas Weil and another; 85 Jumel Pl, (correction as to amount,) installments..... 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BULKLEY, Justus L., and others, executors, &c., of Daniel B. Fayerweather, to Union Dime Savings Institution..... $30,000
DAVIS, Charles H., to Gustave W. Brenneman 1,000
DURYEA, Louis T. and William, executors, &c., of Wright Duryea, to Louis T. Duryea ..... --
FISHER, Mary F., as general guardian, to Union Dime Savings Institution..... 11,500
FLAMMER, J. George, to Eliza Segelken.. 2,501
GOLDSTEIN, Samuel J., to the H. B. Claflin Company 1
HALLOCK, Charles, executor of George Hallock, to Sarah H. Powell..... 1,140
HAUSHALTER, Charles, to George E. Lapp 1,500
HERRMAN, Catharine S., executrix of Philip Herrman, to Catharine S. and James S. Herrman, as trustees of Philip Herrman, (five assignments)..... --
JACKSON, James, administrator, &c., of Henry Migion, to Arcene M. Munson.... 500
JUNGE, Henry, to Samuel J. Luckings.... 10,000
KOHLER, Charles, to Henrietta Roeber, one-tenth part 300
LUYSTER, Cornelius W., to Emily S. Dow 20,000
LOVETT, Charles H., and another, executors of James L. Stewart, to Frank R. Stewart, (two assignments)..... 5,096
PARKES, Sarah A., to Sarah A. Singleton. 4,000
ROSE, Hudson P., to Louisa S. Upson.... 750
SAME to same..... 600
SEAMAN, William I., to M. Bergh Brown. 3,500
SKIDMORE, William L., executor of Jeremiah Skidmore, to Alfred P. Kimball.... 36,000
SAHLEIN, Sarah, to Philipp Lautenschlager 1,000
SCHLIESMANN, William J., to Amelia Pechter 1,500
THURSTON, Edward D., executor of William R. Thurston, to Mary D. Thurston, (four assignments)..... --
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to J. Oswald Jimenis..... 12,000
UNDERHILL, Andrew M., as assignee of William T. Wood and George F. Robinson, to Cynthia W. Robinson, re-recorded 1

Lis Pendens.

8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 155th St, 50x100; Peter McCaffrey against Charles L. Kessel, individually and as executor of Charles Kessel, deceased, and others, (for a partition.)
18TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of White Plains Road, 72x114; Ellen Dalton against George Bonavia and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
WILLETT ST, 132; Samuel Parnas against Louis Aaron and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
210TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x 90.11; Annie E. Brown against Fannie E. Lawrence and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
MELROSE AV, w s, whole front from 155th to 156th St, 200x50; Andrew Byrne against Mary C. Brady and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
JANE ST, n s, 100 ft e of West 4th St, 16.8x60; Kate Muller against Sarah Shrader and Carl T. Heye, (for an admeasurement of dower and sale.)
NORTH MOORE ST, n s, 162 ft w of Varick St, 54x irregular; Reedy Elevator Company against George W. Levy, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
60TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av or Central Park West, 25x100.5; Fanny Fohr against Nicholas A. McCool and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
18TH ST, 232 and 234 West; Emma J. Sommer, executrix, &c., of Sebastian Sommer, deceased, against the Bavarian Star Brewing Company and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.5; German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company against Theodore Von Ganther and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 25x100; Ravitch Brothers against Frederick L. T. Wegener, owner and contractor. $300
64TH ST, 208 and 210 West; Ralph H. Reid against Louis Silverman, owner and contractor; Anna Livingston, contractor. 17
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, between 112th and 113th Sts, (grand stands); William Wilson against John McKinzie, owner and contractor 8
SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Hayden against same 10
SAME PROPERTY; John W. Gordon against same 12
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 42.8 ft s of 168th St, 72.8x150; Luigi Millari and others against Elmira Dickerson, owner; William Saunders, contractor, (eleven liens).. 144
AMSTERDAM AV, 513; Benjamin D. Barter against Phebe R. and Samuel How, owners and contractors 75
LENOX AV, n w corner of 135th St, 125x 100; Hugh J. Barron against Reynolds & Co. and Francis Callahan, owners and contractors 1,122
47TH ST, 228 East; Johann Wendt against Hannah Lender, owner; John Dick, contractor 13
109TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100; George F. Moore against John Turner & Son, owners and contractors.. 59
PROSPECT TERRACE, n w corner of 13th St, 39x105; Lawrence Brothers against Salvator Lasperges, owner and contractor 482

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY E. TITUS.—Henry E. Titus, formerly a Wall Street stock broker, confessed judgment yesterday for $8,181 in favor of Mr. McElhinney, for the amount due the latter by a firm of which Mr. Titus was a member, on transactions from 1888 to 1891.

PATRICK J. TYNAN.—An order was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, made by Judge McCarthy of the City Court, appointing Daniel J. Early receiver in supplementary proceedings for Patrick J. Tynan, on the application of Michael O'Connell, who obtained a judgment for $467 on Feb. 16 last.

MAURICE JACOBS.—Maurice Jacobs, manufacturer of silk waists, skirts, and teagowns, 361 Canal Street, has given a bill of sale of his stock to the H. B. Claflin Company, to secure it for goods which he bought from the company. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for the H. B. Claflin Company, estimate the liabilities at $7,000. Mr. Jacobs was a designer for a large house for seven years, and started in business for himself on Feb. 1 last, with a claimed cash capital of $3,300.

MAX S. DAVIS.—Samuel V. Heimberger has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Max S. Davis, insurance broker, at 1 and 3 Third Avenue, on the application of Harris Rathkowsky. He has been in the insurance business for ten years, and was also Superintendent of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery, which went into the hands of a receiver six months ago. He was also for a time in the grocery business, and there are a few small book accounts still due him in that line.

LAFRENZ W. GOOSS.—Deputy Sheriff Loub received an attachment yesterday against Lafrenz W. Gooss, grocer, at 1,905 Third Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, for $290, in favor of Henry Eggers & Co., for goods sold and delivered. The attachment was granted on the ground that he had disposed of his property by a transfer to his wife. He said he had given her a bill of sale of the business to protect her for $400 borrowed money. It was alleged that the place was worth from $1,200 to $1,500 at least. He has been in business there seven years, and when he bought the place he claimed to have paid $4,500 for it.

MARTIN J. VON DOHLEN.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Martin J. Von Dohlen, from Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall for $12,970 in favor of the New York Breweries Company, of which concern Mr. Von Dohlen was formerly bookkeeper and receiving cashier, doing his work at the office of the H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company. Mr. Von Dohlen was accused of misappropriating $11,326 of the funds of the New York Breweries Company from June 29, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1894, by false entries in roll sales that he disappeared after the discovery, was apprehended at Milwaukee, brought back to this city, and indicted.

GEORGE SLEZEFSKY.—Charles Stich has been appointed receiver of the rents of 225 Delancey Street by Judge Beach of the Supreme Court on the application of Epstein Brothers, who have sued to foreclose a third mortgage made by George Slezefsky for $3,800, which is now held by Hyman D. Baker. Mr. Slezefsky transferred the property, which is a four-story tenement, on Feb. 5 to Miriam Rosenson of Brooklyn. Mr. Slezefsky has been a liquor dealer at 35 Lewis Street since 1881. Transscripts of judgments obtained in Brooklyn were filed against him a few days ago, aggregating $2,176. Mr. Epstein said yesterday that these judgments were in favor of friends and relatives of Mr. Slezefsky, and were put in to get the surplus money in case there should be any. Two of the creditors have brought suit to set aside the transfer of the real estate, and the matter is pending.

Out of Town.

JOSEPH CAHN CLOTHING COMPANY.—The Joseph Cahn Clothing Company of Kansas City, Mo., failed yesterday. Liabilities, $60,000.

GARSON & WOOD.—The Sheriff yesterday closed the furniture store of Garson & Wood in Rochester. At about the same time compromise judgments against Garson & Wood amounting to about $30,000 were filed.

CREDIT SUPPLY COMPANY.—The Credit

MISS WICKHAM FOUND DEAD.

Expired Alone in a Room Adjoining Her Studio.

Miss Nettie Wickham, a well-known teacher of elocution, was found dead yesterday morning in a room adjoining her studio, at 18 East Twenty-first Street. She was found by Mrs. Mills, an artist with a studio on an upper floor in the same house. Miss Wickham was fifty-three years old, and had been under medical care for kidney trouble for more than two years. She was last seen alive Saturday evening. Mrs. Zilla Wilder of Painted Post, N. Y., her sister, and O. D. Wickham of 1 Broadway were notified of the death by Coroner's Physician Weston, who was assigned to investigate it. No disposition will be made of the body until their wishes have been learned.

Jumped from the Roof and Died.

Juda Sielkopelowitz killed himself yesterday by throwing himself from the roof of the tenement 7 Ludlow Street, where he lived with his wife and four children, to the street. He was despondent because in poor health and was threatened with eviction for failure to pay his rent. The suicide was deliberate. He said good-bye to his wife, and then, going to the roof, bound his phylacteries around his arm and forehead and his praying shawl around his head and jumped.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By respectable woman and daughter to care for apartment or house during Summer; best reference. 212 West 37th St.; ring three times.

CARETAKER.—By middle-aged American woman to take charge of private house for Summer; references. Mrs. R., Box 99, 1,242 Broadway.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do coarse washing or plain sewing; willing and obliging; good city references. M. J., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as first-class chambermaid and laundress or help butler in small private family; city reference; wages no object. 145 West 60th St.; Regan's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat Scotch Protestant girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. 849 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant as chambermaid in private family; best city references. Call or address 808 West 40th St.; D. J. Saale's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with other work. 231 East 84th St.; no cards; ring Bryant's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—By a young girl, in private family; 2 years' best city references; willing to go to the country. 144 West 38th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, or HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl as waitress or general housework; no washing; personal references; German-American. 559 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going abroad would like to get her chambermaid a situation; is willing to assist with other duties. 322 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting. 9 East 65th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; private family; first reference. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for excellent young chambermaid; willing and competent. 351 West 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; city or country; first-class city reference; present employer can be seen. Mary, Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook, baker, washer, and ironer in a private family; city or country; no objection to take care of apartments for Summer; reference. C., 453 West 52d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; first-class reference. 85 West 104th St.; ring Johnson's bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook in small private family; assist with washing; has three years' reference from her last place. Call for a few days at 313 East 35th St., one flight up, front.

COOK—HOUSEMAID, &c.—By two Americans for entire work of a family; together; any distance in country; good cook; can do dairy work; excellent references; housemaid is neat, competent waitress. 342 6th Av., first flight.

COOK.—By an American girl as first-class cook in a private family; willing to assist with coarse washing, and willing to go with the family to the country for the Summer; best city reference. 508 East 14th St., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress in small private family; good city reference. Call at 308 East 93d St.; ring Dowling's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. S., 650 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Protestant girl as good cook and laundress in small family; country preferred; good baker; best city reference. 319 East 32d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; in private family; best reference. 123 West 24th St., bell 3.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; wages from $25 to $30 per month. Call at 212 East 20th St., from 9 o'clock.

COOK.—By strong, active woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references only can be seen; willing and obliging. 223 West 35th St.; ring once.

COOK—LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By mother and daughter; competent; with good references; neither; country. M. S., 769 3d Av., Times Agency.

COOK, &c.—By reliable Protestant woman as good cook and laundress or general work in small family in the country; good reference. 351 West 39th St., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as cook and do coarse washing; country preferred. 604 6th Av.; Adams's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By plain cook and laundress; present employer can be seen. B. C., 180 West End Av.

COOK.—Experienced; disengaged 15th; can be seen for two days at present employer's, 76 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent baker; several years' reference; last employer can be seen. 113 West 53d St.; Fagan's bell.

COOK.—By competent French cook in private family; understands all branches; best city reference. C. D., 161 East 53d St.

COOK.—Swedish in private American family; wages, $35 or $30. Spang, 330 East 27th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves, remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; terms, $1.75; references. 169 East 35d St., Redmond's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German lady, 29, accomplished; English, fluent French; experienced and trustworthy; wishes to teach and take entire charge of one child. Frl. Seidel, 129 East 82d St.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady; Swiss-French; lately arrived; will take charge of children and teach her language. Mademoiselle, 25 West 74th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class; middle-aged; seamstress, dressmaker; experienced in all her duties; no objection to traveling; best city reference. Jeanne, Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. V. C., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By young girl thoroughly competent in all duties as lady's maid; good traveler. S. A. P., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid, (useful,) or to take care of grown children; English, German, French; good city references. E. H., 219 2d Av.

MAID.—To a lady or grown children, by a quiet, educated North German; competent, reliable; understands dressmaking, traveling, packing; best reference. Maid, 156 East 57th St.

MAID.—Protestant; best city reference; capable of taking care of invalid; good seamstress and packer; will to travel. A. B., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her excellent French maid, whom she can highly recommend in every particular. 438 Madison Av.

MAID.—A lady wishes situation for her Protestant maid; speaks four languages; competent and reliable. 13 East 54th St., after 11 o'clock.

MAID or NURSE.—By a young, intelligent Danish girl; to travel with family in Europe. E. H., Box 199 Times Office.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a good dressmaker; in private family; assist with light chamberwork. Schlachtbauer, 635 East 142d St.

MAID.—By North German; thoroughly competent in duties; good city references. 43 Park Av.

MAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to find situation for her maid; good seamstress. 322 6th Av.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

MAID or NURSE.—By reliable French-Swiss girl; wishes to give her services in exchange for passage to Europe in May, as lady's maid or nurse to children; can be seen at present employer's Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, from 10 to 11 A. M. 91 West 72d St.

MAID, &c.—By a German maid and nurse to growing children; thoroughly competent and reliable; good needlewoman; nine years' best of reference. S. H. M., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to recommend her Swedish laundress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 707 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class laundress and chambermaid in small private family; city reference. Mrs. Gallagher, 249 West 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, by a respectable woman, in private family going to country; good city reference. Laundress, 162 East 23d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces. Care Mrs. Creven, 226 East 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; one or more families; good references. B. S., 428 East 15th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 742 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a German; thoroughly competent and capable of taking entire charge of small child or growing children; nine years' best of reference. A. P., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; reliable in sickness; best of reference. 71 West 48th St., two flights up.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as trained infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant; no objection to the country; best city reference. 65 West 21st St.

NURSE.—By competent German girl to take care of children; best reference. Care Mrs. Bloium, 1,436 1st Av.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; serve reasonable; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By competent child's nurse; best references; wages, $20. Nurse, Box 22, 1,921 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant; middle aged; thoroughly experienced with bottle feeding or infant's food; fully competent to take entire charge from birth; highest testimonials from late employer. 11 East 73d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—Willing and competent; present employer can be seen. 194 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; experienced on baby's dresses; or to do plain sewing. Edgar, 143 West 30th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take charge of dining room, serve all courses, make salads, carve; excellent reference; country preferred. 221 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; takes butler's place; serves wines, makes good salads; best city references. S., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; capable of taking a butler's place; country preferred; best city reference. 452 6th Av., O'Connell's bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class, by a young girl, in private family; good city references; last lady can be seen. 118 East 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By competent Protestant waitress; good place; best reference. 71 West 48th St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as first-class waitress in private family; good city reference. 431 West 52d St., Hugginer's bell.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; desire steady position; reference. Steno, 8 Avenue D.

UPHOLSTERESS.—By a French woman; alterations; fancy articles; engagements taken for country houses; best references. Mme. Theircel, 21 Manhattan St., cars Mrs. Harnwell.

WORK.—By Protestant woman breaking up house wishes situation in country; city references. M., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Family going abroad highly recommend thoroughly experienced, smart appearing, reliable, industrious, faithful, single man; one employ two years. W. M., Scott's Circle, Washington, D. C.

BUTLER—COOK.—As butler and first-class cook by a French couple; in private family, town or country; both thoroughly understand their duties; willing and obliging; first-class references. Clement, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman in private family; city or country; understands cooking; or as gentleman's valet; best city reference. E. M., 122 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—A lady breaking up house wants to place her butler, whom she highly recommends. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 and 11, at 3 Park Av.

BUTLER.—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age 28; disengaged May 11; best city reference. R. S., 207 West 42d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent, experienced Swiss German; willing and obliging; very good city reference. Swiss, 203 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; highly recommended; seen at present employer's, from 12 to 3 o'clock, at 2 East 15th St.

BUTLER.—English-trained servant; understands gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. 455 6th Av., store, Butler.

BUTLER and VALET.—A lady wishes to recommend honest, reliable, and competent French butler and valet. A. B., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By single man as butler; speaks French and English; excellent city references. H. J., 319 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By elderly man, in private family; understands his business thoroughly; personal references from late employers. 585 5th Av.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes to recommend her butler, who has lived with her for the past three years. 7 East 61st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe wishes to place excellent coachman; married; light-colored; sober and honest; thoroughly understands care of horses and reliable in every particular; willing to do much about the house; city or country. 151 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed recommendations from prominent metropolitan families; stylish appearance; skillful driver; temperate, obliging, punctual, faithful; expectations moderate. Trustworthy, 1,020 Broadway. Telephone 1019 38th.

COACHMAN—VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; smart appearing, single; Englishman; unexceptionable recommendations; skillful driver, horsemen; temperate, obliging, courteous, industrious, trustworthy. Crawford, care Martins, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman having a coachman whom he is about to part with would like to secure him a permanent situation; is willing to make himself useful. O. R. Houghton & Co., 11 East 17th St., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By single, smart appearing, thoroughly competent coachman; highest personal references; sober, willing, industrious, faithful; anywhere; moderate expectations; skillful driver. Murray, 1,620 Broadway; Telephone 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; smart appearance; thoroughly competent, sober, and trustworthy; willing, obliging; city or country. S. J., Box 285, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By single man of thirty years as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' best city reference. Coachman, James Mason's stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; thoroughly good driver; city or country; best reference from last employer. J. H., 63 East 76th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; good driver; city or country; seventeen years' experience. R. H. Daly, 66 West 138th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady going to Europe wishes a position for her coachman; she will recommend him as a first-class man in every respect. Call for two days, 125 West 17th St.

COACHMAN.—By one of New York's best city drivers; single man; strictly temperate; first-class city and country references. W. E., 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a coachman and gardener; can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; reference. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—By young married man as coachman; good driver, honest, sober, obliging; well recommended; present employer can be seen; city or country. Coachman, 5 West 69th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced, capable, trustworthy coachman; nine years' reference from last employer. H. Q., 349 Park Ap.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a first-class gardener; competent to take charge of gentleman's estate; understands glass; excellent rose grower; excellent reference; fourteen years in last place; married; no family. gentleman can be seen. J. McG., 52 East 88th St.

GARDENER.—By a German; single; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of lawn, flowers, shrubs, &c.; not horses or cows; wages, $18; best references given. E. M., Box 209 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By a competent married man; age, 38; thoroughly understands the business; excellent references. A. G., 218 East 36th St., top bell.

GARDENER or FLORIST.—By a Swede, with best references; gentleman's place preferred. K. Carlson, 161 58th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly practical in all branches; married, no children; best references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—As second man or single-handed; by a young man; competent, sober, willing, and obliging; personal reference. M., Box 337 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man or single-handed; two years' first-class reference. Hugh McGhee, 407 4th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By Swede, to take care of horses, cows, and garden; good references. P. G., 162 East 23d St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a useful man; 23; in private family; assist waiting; city reference. G. Collins, 223 East 24th St.

Miscellaneous.

PAINTER.—A first-class house painter wishes work from landlords; reasonable prices. Max Nadel, 176 Delancey St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Maid and seamstress for one child, a girl of ten years, in a small family; must be willing to assist chambermaid; city references required. Address by mail, C. A. S., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED—A good competent girl, for general housework; family of two. 1 West 72d St., Aparament 78.

WANTED—A competent waitress for Summer months; near city; reference. Apply Tuesday afternoon after 3 o'clock, 169 West 47th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Specialty of the day; every gas consumer thirsts for it; its economy as a bill reducer a wonder; over 50 per cent. saved; a coin gatherer; that's what you're after; see the improved and only perfect incandescent gas lamp. The Sunlight; big commissions. Sunlight Company, 545 Broadway.

WANTED—A gentleman of tact and good address to represent a prominent newspaper as advertising canvasser in New York City and Brooklyn. T. P., Box 101 Times.

A REWARD

Your Choice of any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office address. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks;" it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent people, and upon "To be assured reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A LADY GOING ABROAD WISHES TO SELL fine pair chestnut mares, 6 years, 15 hands; splendid action; sound and thoroughly reliable; also spider phaeton and silver-mounted harness; can be seen at Continental Stables, 850 7th Av. Ask for John Patterson.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATTENTION, BUSINESS MEN.

Hear JOHN McNEILL,

The Great London Preacher,
AT NOON TO-DAY.

Admission by free ticket to be had at 112, 150, and 182 Fifth Ave. J. H. Burke sings.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 118, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES

NEW LONDON, CONN.

WILL OPEN JUNE 1, 1897.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

For terms and circulars address

BLANCHARD & HAGER,
NEW LONDON, CONN.

LONG BRANCH

WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

HOTEL OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

A number of bathroom suites have been added to the cottages, and many marked improvements to the hotel. New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)

W. E. HILDRETH, PROPRIETOR.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

and Cottages. Open early in June.

40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.

NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.

NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.

New York Office, 203 Broadway.

A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.
ROMER GILLIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

CENTRAL PARK HOTEL.

Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

INGLEHART & WYLIE,
St. Lawrence Park, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN, and Eight Cottages.

Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.

GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MT. POCONO, PA.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PA.

Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.

I. D. IVISON, Manager.

PASSACONAWAY INN,

YORK CLIFFS, MAINE,
Open June 1st.

ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.

THE NANEPASHEMET,

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Open from May to December.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.

Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 20 miles from city.

SPRING RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE GRAND ATLANTIC.
AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL,
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
300 large suites, containing two to six windows each. "Terms moderate." Send for illustrated booklet.

CHARLES E. COPE,
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Proprietors.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES.

ATLANTIC CITY.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
FINEST ON THE COAST.

Salt and fresh water in all baths; all conveniences; send for illustrated booklet.

JAMES B. REILLY.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Overlooks the most delightful section of this famous beach. Seasonable comforts and amusements.

Open throughout the year.

D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop.

THE ROMAN.

American and European Plans.

FINEST CUISINE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

CALLAWAY & ALEXANDER.

HOTEL EDISON.

A SPLENDID FAMILY HOTEL.
Reasonable rates. Close to the Ocean.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. C. COPELAND.

HOTEL STICKNEY, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; 100 feet from ocean; excellent cuisine; transient: $2 to $2.50; weekly, $10 to $14. Send for booklet. L. V. STICKNEY.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS.
RE-OPENS OCTOBER 6th.

PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS.
Special attention paid to College Preparation.
Lectures every Wednesday in connection with school work.
Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics.
Fully equipped Studio.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.

Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Berlits School of Languages,
Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I.
SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
JOHN B. DIMAN (Harvard, A.M.) Head Master
Circular and references sent upon application.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL. Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PREFERRING TO BE ACTIVELY ENGAGED I will exchange a part of my holdings in mining company for interest in established business. Address W. M., Box 134 Times office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES HEIDELBERG, (Late Detective Sergeant.)—Commercial Detective Agency 220 Broadway, Rooms 621 and 622.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to ratify the laying out of East River Park in the City of New York, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-ninth Streets, Avenue B, or East End Avenue, and the East River, and empowering the Comptroller of the City of New York to refund the assessments levied and collected therefor.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 5, 1897, at 1:15 o'clock, P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 28th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to provide for a bridge and approaches over the tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad in the City of New York, at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 5th, 1897, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to amend Chapter two hundred and ninety-three of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to provide for the location, acquisition, construction, and improvement of additional public parks in the City of New York, and for the construction therein of schoolhouses, school play-grounds, and municipal baths.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 5th, 1897, at 3:45 o'clock, P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to provide for the construction and maintenance of an elevated roadway, viaduct, or bridge over the tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad and the Port Morris branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad, connecting Melrose Avenue from East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street to the Mapes property of Webster Avenue and Brook Avenue, at East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 5th, 1897, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 30th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to allow and pay to Lizzie M. Fellows, widow of the late John R. Fellows, District Attorney for the City and County of New York, a sum equal to the remainder of his salary from the City of New York for the unexpired portion of his term of office.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, May 6th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to audit and allow and also authorizing the Comptroller to pay to J. Elliott Smith the amount incurred by him for legal services and disbursements.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, May 6th, 1897, at 2:45 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

for the relief of the Beth-Israel Hospital Association from taxes and assessments.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, May 6th, 1897, at 1:15 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM
Etruria, June 12, 7 PM

Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Aurania, July 24, noon

EXTRA SAILINGS.

Servia, May 11, 1 PM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM
Servia, July 6, 10 AM.

RAINES LAW ENFORCEMENT

Police Authorities Generally Satisfied with Sunday's Observance of the Amendments.

CITY MAGISTRATES LENIENT

They Decide to Disregard the Letter of the Law and Not to Send to Special Sessions for Trial—Excise Violators Held.

The police authorities are generally satisfied with the manner in which the excise law was enforced from midnight Saturday until yesterday morning. Deputy Chief Cortwright, who is in command in the absence of Chief Conlin, who is visiting Mrs. Conlin in the Adirondacks, said he considered the law had been properly observed. There were ninety-five arrests for violation of the law, as against twenty-five arrests on the previous Sunday, and the number of arrests for intoxication was noticeably decreased.

None of the Police Commissioners would comment on the action of Capt. Chapman, who Saturday night instructed the saloon keepers in his precinct that they need not close until 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Capt. Chapman himself said he was in doubt as to the precise meaning of the law and considered the saloon keepers were entitled to the benefit of the doubt. "It did no harm for once," he said, as he pointed to the precinct blotter and showed there had not been a single arrest for excise violation in the district Saturday night or Sunday. "The law is being rigidly observed in the precinct," he added, "and the hotel and saloon keepers will continue to observe it."

Under instructions from the Deputy Chief, Capt. Chapman will investigate the Cosmopolitan Club, whose headquarters are over "Silver Dollar" Smith's saloon, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street. Mr. Cortwright summoned all the Inspectors before him and ordered them to see the law requiring saloons and hotel bars to be closed from 1 to 5 o'clock A. M. strictly enforced.

Law Plain in Its Provisions.

Asked if the points on which Chief Conlin expressed himself last week as in doubt had been all explained, the Deputy Chief said:

"The law is plain, and the police will have no difficulty in discovering whether a violation exists. Under the new amendments, 'fake' clubs and 'fake' hotels will be wiped out. Heretofore the trouble has been that while the police made many arrests, the offenders were not held. Now the law is so plain that it is easy to detect a violation. The police will make the arrests and furnish the evidence.

"All barrooms and liquor stores must close between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning. Barrooms and hotels must also be closed between those hours, but the hotels can serve drinks to their guests in the dining room providing they take out a special license. They must have a special license for each night.

"I do not think that many of the 'fake' clubs will exist under the present conditions, as they must have a separate liquor tax certificate. In the cases of the 'fake' hotels that have been running, these will surely be wiped out. Not many of these places can supply accommodation in accordance with the law's requirements. It will not be difficult for the police to find out whether the law is complied with. The police will enforce the law strictly and leave the Magistrates to deal with the offenders."

Under the law, hotel and restaurant keepers may sell drinks during prohibited hours under a special certificate, to be secured with the approval of the Mayor and the Chief of Police, at a cost of $10 per night. The first application for such a certificate was presented yesterday for the approval of Deputy Chief Cortwright by the proprietor of a Raines law hotel at 331 Bowery. Mr. Cortwright refused to recommend it.

Trials of Offenders.

Excise cases occupied several hours of the morning session at the various City Magistrates' courts yesterday. Many of the charges upon which the ninety-five arrests were made were technical, and the Magistrates dismissed the complaints.

At their last board meeting, the Magistrates decided to disregard that section of the Raines law amendments which declares intoxication to be a misdemeanor, to be tried at Special Sessions, and when complaints of intoxication were brought before them, inflicted fines, as they had done before the law passed. Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, when announcing the decision of the Magistrates, said that to carry out the law to the letter would be against public policy, as it would be manifestly unjust to compel a man or woman arraigned for simple intoxication either to give bail to appear for trial or to spend perhaps a week in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Magistrate Crane, in dismissing several complaints in the Essex Market Court, declared that saloon keepers were entitled to fair play, and declined to hold them for technical violations of the amendments. Magistrates Deuel and Cornell, in the Harlem and Yorkville Courts, made similar rulings. Magistrate Mott, in Jefferson Market Court, decided he must be bound by law, as he understood it, and held for trial those arraigned before him who could not disprove the complaints of the police.

Ten violators of the law were arraigned in the Centre Street Court. Eight were held in $1,000 bail each for examination or trial. Among them was Peter Donohue of 231 West Street, whose dining room furniture consists of only three tables and eight chairs, instead of the required accommodations for twenty guests.

Police Advised to Go Slow.

After hearing the complaints against several men arrested on technicalities, Magistrate Crane, in the Essex Market Court, advised the police to go slow, and to temper their zeal with judgment. He discharged four saloon keepers arrested because the partitions in their saloons and hotels had not been removed after Acting Captain Titus had testified that notice to remove the partitions was not given until Saturday afternoon. The offenders were discharged under parole, with the understanding that the complaints should be dismissed if the partitions were down before noon to-morrow.

After Mrs. Lena Grimm, the only woman arrested Sunday for violating the law, proved that the persons drinking at her place, 438 East Houston Street, were not customers, but were friends celebrating a christening, and obtained her discharge, five defendants with less plausible excuses were held for trial.

There were eighteen cases on the Jefferson Market calendar, over which Magistrate Mott presided. Some of them were adjourned for further examination, but none was discharged. Jacob Vogel, who, the police say, has only six rooms at his hotel, 446 West Fortieth Street, demanded a trial at General Sessions. Magistrate Mott held him for Special Sessions. Vogel said he will test his rights in the Supreme Court.

Not Convinced They Were Guests.

Only one prisoner was arraigned at the Yorkville Court for intoxication. He paid a fine of $3. Magistrate Cornell held seven alleged violators of the excise law for trial. In holding Matthew McKenna, bartender for Joseph McGinty, at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, who pleaded that the detectives who arrested him ate sandwiches before he served them with beer, the Magistrate said he was not convinced they were guests in the new meaning of the word, and would let the Special Sessions Court decide.

Among those discharged was Emil Knoll, who keeps a bona fide hotel at 1,228 Third Avenue. The Ivy Republican Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District occupies the first up-stairs floor of the hotel. Policeman Colligan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station held that Knoll had no right to serve drinks to the club members, and arrested him. In discharging Knoll, Magistrate Cornell said he did not believe the law had been violated. "If it was," he added, "the legislation is idiotic."

Magistrate Deuel, in the Harlem Court, held for further examination seven of the nine saloon keepers arraigned before him. The two he discharged were accused of having failed to remove partitions from their barrooms.

Magistrate Flammer, in the Morrisania Court, discharged Henry B. Hoops of 577 Southern Boulevard, arrested for having his desk and safe partitioned off from his bar, and George A. Schwarting of 519 Brook Avenue, accused of "dispensing liquor in a house occupied by tenants." He held five men for trial at Special Sessions.

Deputy Commissioner of Excise Hilliard said yesterday he believed the rush for licenses is over, and that the ordinary office staff will be able to perform all the work required of them during the regular business hours, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M.

Sandwich Is a Meal in Brooklyn.

Police Commissioner Welles and Superintendent McKelvey of Brooklyn are well pleased with Sunday's observance of the excise law. Mr. Welles gave his opinion on the relative standing of the Sunday sandwich. "The sandwich, in my opinion," says the Commissioner, "constitutes a meal. I never eat more than a sandwich myself at the noon hour, and think it sufficient. If a man orders a sandwich in good faith at a hotel, and gets a drink with it, the proprietor comes within the law in furnishing it."

Brooklyn Excise Receipts.

The Brooklyn excise receipts for the new year up to yesterday amounted to $2,200,000.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

BOND LOST BY NEGLIGENCE.

Failure of John Collins, in an Equity Suit, to Obtain a Duplicate Through the Courts.

John Collins has failed in an equity suit which he brought in the Supreme Court to compel the Manhattan Railway Company to issue a duplicate bond for $1,000 in place of one which, he claims, was destroyed. The testimony for the plaintiff, on the trial before Justice Andrews, was that the bond was kept in a desk with a large number of other papers, the latter being of no value, and which desk his wife was in the habit of cleaning out.

The plaintiff's young daughter, who was the main witness, testified that she sat in the room, engaged in reading, at the time her mother took the bond and other papers from the desk and placed them upon a table near by; that the mother called her attention to the bond as she took it from the desk, and then laid it on the table with the other papers; that her mother separated the papers and took part of them into the adjoining room and threw them into the range, where they were destroyed by the fire. Soon after her father came down stairs and asked for the bond; that thereupon search was made for it, and it could not be found.

Justice Andrews says the loss of the bond, if destroyed in this manner, was due entirely to negligence of Mr. Collins and his wife. It was negligence on his part to keep such a bond in the manner stated, and it necessarily followed, assuming that the court had power to grant the relief asked for, that such power should not be exercised in a manner which might be oppressive or injurious to the railroad company. He cannot find, Justice Andrews says, as matter of fact, that the wife actually did put the bond into the range, and the case must be treated as though the bond had been lost or stolen, or as though its loss were wholly unexplained. The bond itself was registered, but the coupons were not, and the bond, by its terms, was not to become due until 1900.

"The Court could not," Justice Andrews says, "with any propriety, require the defendant to issue a new bond with coupons attached unless it also required the plaintiff to secure the defendant against possible loss, and I understand from counsel that it is practically impossible for the plaintiff to give such security as the Court ought to require." Justice Andrews says in conclusion, in directing a dismissal, that the plaintiff has adequate remedy at law.

SOUVENIR GRANT BRICKS.

Mayor Strong Obtained Them for Distribution to Grand Army Posts—Other Seekers Denied.

Several callers at the City Hall yesterday went away disappointed. They were in search of bricks from the temporary tomb of Gen. Grant. Two cartloads of these bricks had been brought down to the City Hall early Saturday night, and stored away under lock and key in one of the old cells in the basement.

None of the callers obtained bricks, for the reason that the Mayor has them for a specific purpose.

"Some time ago," said he, "I received a request from a Grand Army post in Illinois for some of the bricks to be kept as souvenirs. Since that time I have received similar requests from Grand Army posts all over the country. They each want one brick at least as a memento.

"When I was at the tomb a week ago, I asked Contractor Brady to send me 1,000 of the bricks. He has done so, and they are now down stairs.

"The city owns the bricks, and for that reason I will say the question of their disposition before the Board of Estimate, and after the permission is granted, I will cause the bricks to be sent to the Grand Army posts. I think that is a very proper and appropriate use to make of them."

Contractor Brady is besieged with applications for bricks by the souvenir hunters.

REPORTS ON Y. W. C. A. WORK.

An Encouraging Showing by the West Side Settlement.

Committee reports were presented at the regular monthly meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday, and there was an encouraging showing for the work.

The West Side Settlement has now a settlement worker in charge. A free circulating library has been opened, with 1,100 volumes. Two cooking classes have been started, and one afternoon a week is devoted to children, who attend a "paper-doll class." Over eighty girls have been drawn into the work.

There will be an exhibit of millinery to-morrow at the West Side Settlement and a book reception at 4 o'clock, to which each guest is expected to bring a juvenile book.

The association's work in Asbury Park was mentioned at the meeting, and contributions for the fresh-air fund were requested.

To Protect Sheriff Tamsen.

Mayor Strong gave his approval yesterday to the bill setting aside $5,000 a year for the use of Sheriff Tamsen, with which to satisfy judgments that may be had against him as Sheriff for three years after the conclusion of his term. The Sheriff had a long talk with the Mayor when the bill came up on public hearing, but there was no formal discussion of the merits of the bill nor any opposition to it. The Mayor also accepted the bill relative to the salary of Sheriff's subordinates.

The Relief Sent to India.

The following cable dispatch from Sir Francis MacLean, Chief Justice of India, and Chairman of the Viceroy's Relief Committee, has been received by the India Famine Fund, 92 Bible House, this city:

"Warmest thanks. Famine and consequent distress very severe. Every assistance, therefore, most welcome, and will be received with greatest gratitude."

"Calcutta, May 1."

Short Lengths of Silk.

TWO TO SIXTEEN YARDS EACH.

In both stores, beginning this morning, May 4th, a sale of Remnants: Taffetas, Brocades, Moirés, Foulards, and other Silks, plain and fancy, colored and black.

These Remnants will be marked much below the prices prevailing during our recent Silk Sale.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

CITIZENS' TICKET FIRST

The Executive Committee Favors Putting Candidates in the Field as Early as Possible.

ONLY WAITING ON GOV. BLACK

As Soon as He Acts on the Greater New York Charter the Nominations Are to be Made—No Conference Committees or Deals with Other Parties.

The Citizens' Union is ready to put its ticket in the field as soon as Gov. Black signs or vetoes the Greater New York charter.

The Executive Committee of the union met at the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, last night, and was in session for two hours.

At the conclusion of the meeting James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the committee, who had presided at the meeting, said:

"We are unanimously in favor of recommending to the Committee on Organization of the Citizens' Union the advisability of nominating candidates as soon as Gov. Black decides upon the Greater New York charter."

"Was this matter determined on to-night at your meeting?" Mr. Reynolds was asked.

"There has been no definite action. There was an informal discussion about it. We are unanimous on the subject. Of course you understand that it is not the purpose to nominate within twenty-four hours after the Governor either signs or vetoes the charter. The idea is to make the nominations as soon as practicable thereafter."

Asked as to the reasons for reaching this conclusion, Mr. Reynolds said:

"Our platform is already before the people. It will necessarily be a campaign of education. We believe that the names of the candidates will contribute a great deal toward making the issues clear.

"Names often do more than platforms. We are ready to enter upon the campaign without delay."

"What do you expect the Republicans to do?"

"We don't have expectations."

"Will you appoint a Conference Committee to confer with other organizations?"

No Conference Committees.

"No; there will be no Conference Committees."

"Will there be anything in the platform about the Raines law amendments?"

"Our platform was made before the Raines amendments were presented. As I have said, it is already before the people."

"Will it be amended so as to include reference to the Raines amendments?"

"There has been no discussion of that question as yet."

The Executive Committee at its meeting last night appropriated funds for the work of district organization and for the distribution of literature.

Reports of progress were received as to the organization in Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties. These counties will have their representation in the Committee on Organization before the nominations are made. This Committee on Organization is the parent body of the Citizens' Union, and is made up now of the original committee of 250. When the time comes it will resolve itself into a nominating convention, and will nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council of Greater New York and for the various county offices in the different counties in the Greater New York. The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, which Chairman Reynolds says is unanimous in the belief that the ticket should be nominated without delay, is made up as follows:

Executive Committee.

James B. Reynolds, Chairman; John G. Agar, Hubert Cillis, John Claflin, R. Fulton Cutting, (ex-officio,) Edward A. Drake, Joel B. Erhardt, John Frankenheimer, Richard Watson Gilder, William B. Hornblower, William M. Kingsley, Henry R. Kunhardt, Joseph Larocque, James Loeb, and Charles C. Nadal, Edward D. Page, John B. Pine, James W. Pryor, Elihu Root, Charles Stewart Smith, (ex-officio,) J. Kennedy Tod, (ex-officio,) George Tombleson, Henry White, John C. Clark, (ex-officio,) Secretary.

Clergy to Aid Reform.

The Citizens' Union is receiving from the clergy of the city assurances of earnest and active support. Several prominent clergymen have arranged for a systematic distribution of enrollment blanks, and many have offered their personal assistance in the work of enrolling members of the Union.

This co-operation of the clergymen has already resulted in the obtaining of a large number of signatures. All denominations are taking an interest in the work, and it seems probable that an efficient corps of independent workers will be formed from among the clergymen and others prominent in the churches.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Holy Communion Protestant Episcopal Church, 324 Sixth Avenue, has sent to the men of his congregation an invitation to join in the citizens' movement. He has called a meeting, and sent out a circular letter, in which he says:

"In the interest of our city's well-being, may I enlist your co-operation? There exists a strong and settled conviction among many of those who have given the problems of our municipality their best thought, coupled with their finest energies, that the disenthrallment of our Municipal Administration from the domain both of National and State politics is dependent upon the creation and the maintenance of local and personal interests, such as this proposed meeting is intended to call forth. It is, therefore, my earnest hope that by your presence you will extend to the cause and us the help for which your personality stands.

"As a member of the parish which has always occupied a foremost position in every movement calculated to promote 'the safety, honor, and welfare' both of the Nation and the municipality, I am sure you will second the endeavor of your church in this particular direction by your presence at this meeting, and that you will invite other citizens, so far as possible, to attend with you."

Committees for Special Work.

The Union has appointed several new committees for special work. A Sub-Committee on Work Among Business Men has been constituted as follows: Edward A. Drake, Chairman; Charles Stewart Smith, John Claflin, Hubert Cillis, and Joel B. Erhardt. The following have been appointed a Sub-Committee on Work Among Wage Earners: James B. Reynolds, Chairman; Henry White, George Tombleson, and Edward D. Page.

A sub-committee to confer with citizens of Brooklyn and Queens and Richmond Counties is composed of Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman; William B. Hornblower, R. Fulton Cutting, Elihu Root, and James B. Reynolds. A Sub-Committee on Press and Literature has also been formed as follows: Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman; James Loeb, and James W. Pryor.

The headquarters, at 39 East Twenty-third Street, will soon be kept open until 10 o'clock and later at night. The longer hours are necessary on account of the increase in work.

LEGAL NOTES.

DUTY OF A HORSE-CAR DRIVER.—The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, has affirmed a judgment for $8,500 against the Second Avenue Railroad Company, in an action by Alexandra Wihnik, nine years and two months old, by guardian, for personal injuries. The plaintiff, with her mother, two brothers and two sisters, the eldest eleven years old, and the youngest a baby in the mother's arms, was proceeding along the easterly side of Seventy-second Street on a Sunday afternoon in June. They were accompanied by another woman with her two children, one of them also a child in arms. At First Avenue the plaintiff and her youngest brother were in front. On the further, or up-town track, a car was approaching from the south. The evidence for the plaintiff showed that the car was distant forty feet or more when plaintiff reached the first track; that the driver did not notice the child or apply the brake, but struck his horses with the reins, causing them to go faster, and that the child, as she crossed the track, was struck by the horses and knocked down. For the defendant, it was asserted by some of the witnesses, that the driver saw the child and applied the brake; that plaintiff crossed in safety in front of the horses, and was injured on her return to her mother. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, that when the driver, at the distance of forty feet from them, could see two women and seven small children, two of whom were being carried, endeavoring to cross the street at a cross walk, a duty of active vigilance was imposed upon him to have his horses and car well under control. The question whether a child of that age was sui juris, was one for the jury, as were the questions of negligence and contributory negligence; and where, as a consequence of the injury, the child became practically an idiot, the verdict in its favor was not excessive.

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PARTNERSHIP.—Stephen Matherson, George W. Edwards, and Henry Belden were partners in organizing a railroad, and two of them—Belden and Edwards—had agreed to construct the road, in the profits of which all were to share. The two became financially embarrassed, and Belden then proposed either to have a receiver of the firm property appointed or to retire, with the consent of the others, and assign his interest in the firm to his associate, to whom alone the third partner, Matherson, should agree to look for any claims under the contract, which latter alternative was accepted. In a suit by Matherson against his two partners for an accounting and for his share of the profits, judgment was given in his favor on the trial at Special Term, the court holding that whether or not plaintiff assented to the dissolution of the firm, there having been no consideration, it did not release Belden from his obligation to account for the profits theretofore made. The Second Appellate Division, where the appeal was transferred from the First Department, has directed a reversal, holding, by Justice Cullen, that the promise was sustained by an ample consideration in the assignment by the retiring partner of his interest in the firm, and also, it seemed, by the assumption by his associate of a several individual responsibility.

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A FEE SUBJECT TO A TRUST.—Cynthia Ann Freer, who died about forty-five years ago, by her will gave to each of her three nieces and to her nephew one-sixteenth of her real estate, "to them or the survivors of them, and to their assigns forever, subject, however, to the trust hereinafter made." By subsequent clauses she gave the same parties an interest in her personal estate, and appointed three persons as Trustees to hold this real and personal estate until the nieces and the nephew "shall respectively attain the age of twenty-five years, and the said Trustees, in their discretion, in the meantime may apply the avails, or a part thereof, of the portion of each to his or her maintenance or education." A further clause directed the Trustees to hold all the estate, real and personal, in trust for the nieces and nephew during their natural lives, and "pay over or apply the avails, in their discretion, to each of them respectively, from time to time, or devote the same in some judicious way for their use and benefit." In an action brought by Samuel W. Cass, the nephew, against Marcus Cass, as Trustee, the Third Appellate Division has decided, on submission of the controversy, in an opinion by Justice Merwin, that the trust was a valid express trust within the revised statutes, as the direction "to pay over or apply the avails," &c., by necessary implication authorized the Trustees to manage the property and to receive the rents and profits of the real estate and the income of the personal estate. That as the trust was valid, the fee originally given to the nephew was limited by the legal estate given to the Trustees, and the nephew had no power of disposition of the property during the life of the trust; that the fact that there was a devise to the Trustee for the life of the plaintiff, with a remainder over also to the plaintiff did not invalidate the trust, and that as the Trustee was given no power of sale, and was directed to hold the estate during the life of the nephew, applying in the meantime to his benefit only the avails of the property, the Trustee had no right to expend the whole or any part of the principal for the support and maintenance of the plaintiff, or to pay it to him for that purpose. Justice Landon dissented, holding that the title to the real estate vested in the plaintiff, no express trust having been created; and that plaintiff should have the avails of the personal estate, in the discretion of the Trustee.

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GUARANTEE AGAINST LOSS BY INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—The American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, a corporation which insures merchants against loss arising out of the insolvency of their debtors, brought an action against Adolph Wimpfheimer and another for the cancellation of a bond issued in October, 1894. It appeared that in October, 1893, plaintiff had insured the defendants for one year, the bond describing what was meant by insolvency, and containing a condition that unless notification of a loss was given within twenty days after knowledge of the insolvency of a debtor, the claim should be barred. The bond of October, 1894, covering a year from Nov. 1, 1894, contained the further statement, not in the previous bond, "except that in cases of receivership, insolvency shall date from, and amount of loss must be shown by, final decree of court in the receivership proceedings." On Oct. 22, 1894, to the knowledge of the defendants, a majority of the Directors of a hat company which was their debtor petitioned for its dissolution, and on Oct. 29 the defendant Wimpfheimer was appointed one of its temporary receivers. On Oct. 26, 1894, plaintiff's agent, named Bab, had an interview with Wimpfheimer, who renewed the bond, not telling him of the hat company's condition. A week later defendant notified plaintiff that a temporary receiver of the hat company had been appointed, and that they were its creditors in the sum of $6,200. On March 22, 1895, a final order was entered in the action to dissolve the hat company and thereupon plaintiff took steps to rescind the bond and tendered back the premium which it had received. The Second Appellate Division, to which the appeal was transferred, has affirmed judgment given on the trial for the defendant, holding, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that a case was not made out for cancellation of the second bond upon the ground of a fraudulent concealment; that the rule of full disclosure applicable to insurance policies did not apply to this contract of guarantee, and that the parties must be deemed to have been acting on equal terms, so that defendants were not bound to declare to Bab the indebtedness and threatened insolvency of their debtor, and were not guilty of fraud in failing to do so. The plaintiff's delay until March 22, 1895, to take steps to rescind, in view of all the circumstances, it was held amounted to a waiver if not to a ratification of the original bond, and it was consequently guilty of laches which estopped it from canceling the bond.

THE STREET FRANCHISE FIGHT.

Aldermanic Committee Refuses the Third Avenue's Application.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen has finally made up its mind on one of the many applications for railroad extension and new lines that have been before it for many weeks. It will report at to-day's meeting of the board against the application of the Third Avenue Company for a cross-town line running from Third Avenue to Fifth Avenue on Sixty-fifth Street, through the Sixty-fifth Street transverse road across Central Park to Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, Sixty-sixth Street to the Boulevard. The application also included a track from the Boulevard through Sixty-fifth Street, to Central Park West, to Sixty-sixth Street.

The opposition of property owners, especially on the west side, was general.

It was decided to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the right of the board to grant a franchise to the Third Avenue Company for a road along Lenox Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth Street to the Harlem River. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company operates a railroad on the avenue, under the Sixth Avenue franchise, but it contneded that Lenox Avenue is not a continuation of Sixth Avenue.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Medical Professors Resign—Theologians in the Council.

At the meeting of the Council of the New York University yesterday afternoon, at the University Building, Washington Square, the resignations of the members of the Faculty of the Medical School were accepted. This follows the recent consolidation of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical Schools. Their successors will be selected at a meeting a fortnight hence. The council also adopted the new curriculum of the medical school, establishing twenty-six departments.

The head of five theological schools have accepted the place of advisory members in the council. These are Dr. William H. Green of the Princeton Seminary, Dr. C. Cuthbert Hall of Union, Dean E. A. Hoffman of the General Seminary, President Henry A. Butts of Drew, and Dr. J. S. Lansing of the New Brunswick Reformed Seminary.

Gifts to Columbia University.

At the meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday afternoon President Low announced that several gifts had been made to the University. The executors of the estate of Joseph W. Harper sent a check for $5,000. Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Ludlow has given twelve lots of land in Brooklyn, which are to be added to the Robert Centre Fund for Instruction in Music. Mrs. Mary B. Edson has given $1,000, which is to be used for the equipment of a department of mechanical engineering. The class of 1882 has offered a wrought iron gate, designed by McKim, Meade & White, to be placed on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, opposite the Teachers College.

Boy Arrested as a Fire Bug.

Harold Fields, twelve years old, of 623 Amsterdam Avenue, was arrested yesterday on the order of Fire Marshal Mitchell on a charge of arson. The boy confessed, the Marshal says, that he had set two fires in the building where he lives last Saturday. When arraigned in Yorkville Court, however, he denied all knowledge of the fires. On Marshal Mitchell's testimony concerning the confession the boy was held for examination and committed to the care of the Gerry society.

Insurance Fraud Charged.

The suit of Wolf Silverman against the Empire Life Insurance Company was on trial yesterday before Justice Schuchman in Part IV. of the City Court. Silverman sued on a policy of insurance issued in the name of his wife and naming him beneficiary. The defense is that the woman they insured was not Silverman's wife, but a strong, able-bodied woman made use of by Silverman to secure the issue of the policy. The defense will probably begin to-day.

Choked to Death by a Screw.

An autopsy was held at the Morgue yesterday by Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon on the remains of Ida Raskin, one year old, who died Sunday supposedly from getting a seed in her windpipe. Dr. O'Hanlon found a one-inch screw firmly imbedded in the larynx, and decided that the screw produced death.

Get ready for the next rainy day.

Mackintoshes not only keep out wind and wet, but can be used as light-weight overcoats, too—our kind can.

Double and single breasted, $10 to $25; with capes, $10 and $15.

For boys, $5 and $9.90.

Get ready for the next hot day—our negligee shirt stock is almost perfect.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co.

SPRING AND SUMMER WEIGHTS.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY,
GOLF AND BICYCLE OUTFITS,
TAFFETA SPORTING SHIRTS,
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

MAIN RETAIL STORE:
16 West 23d St.

"TRUE MERIT."
TRADE MARK.
MEN'S IMPROVED UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS.

50 cts. each. $2.95 per half dozen.

The Spring sale of our Celebrated "True Merit" Unlaundered Shirts commences, in this store, this morning, May 4th.

In order to meet the growing demand for these shirts, 1500 dozen will at once be placed on the counter.

They are made of New York Mills Muslin—open back and open back and front, all sizes neck band and sleeve length, 3 ply Union Linen Bosoms, thoroughly re-inforced and with every known improvement, such as continuous facings, patent gussets and collar button protector, double felled seams, and extra full body.

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.—WHEN ORDERING PLEASE STATE SIZE OF COLLAR WORN AND LENGTH OF SLEEVE FROM CENTRE OF BACK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

TRINITY AS AN EDUCATOR

The Bi-Centennial Services Continued with an Address by the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet N. Potter.

MANY VIEW THE DECORATIONS

The History of the Parish in Its School and College Work Reviewed by the Former President of Hobart College—Communion and Evening Services.

Three services were held in Trinity Church yesterday. It was the second day of the bi-centenary exercises of the parish. All day the church was open to visitors, who lingered in the aisles to admire the decorations.

The first service was at 7:30 A. M., when the Rev. A. W. Griffin, one of the assistant clergymen, read the communion service.

At noon the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet N. Potter, formerly President of Hobart College, and now Advocate Regent of the Church University Board, delivered an address on what Trinity Parish has done for education. Most of the seats in the church were occupied. The congregation was made up chiefly of business men and women from the neighborhood. Few of the regular parishioners were present.

Dr. Potter divided his subject into three heads—Trinity Parish and old New York, Trinity Parish in the State and Nation, and Trinity Parish to-day and in the twentieth century. "Among all the precious cargoes landed here," he said, "none is more precious than the early cargo of Christian teachers. To teach is one of the chief functions of the Church.

"Trinity Parish has been called the mother of schools, colleges, and universities, as well as of churches. We turn eagerly from every other aspect of the church's career to the reports of the noble teachers and to records of widespread educational aid from Trinity Parish. The Indian, the African, the slave, the outcast, ill clad and ill fed, were cared for in the schools from the first, and afterward children from the homes of comfort, culture, and even from the almost princely luxury of famed Colonial mansions.

"The fidelity not only to education, but also to fiscal affairs, which has characterized the Vestry from the first, is shown in the acceptance and care of the important land grant made in the reign of William and Mary in 1705. It stands sharply contrasted with the action of another religious organization, which declined six acres of ground at the head of Canal Street, because, as they said, it was 'not worth fencing.'"

Dr. Potter then noted the foundation of the various schools established or supported by Trinity Parish, both those that influenced New York only, and those, like King's College, now Columbia University, and like Trinity College and Hobart College, whose influence extends throughout the country. He described the industrial schools and charities founded by the parish.

In conclusion he said: "If the property of Trinity Parish has participated in the 'unearned increment,' Trinity's educational influence has made return to humanity an hundred fold. Would that the gifts of to-day come from philanthropic, educational, and religious purposes in Trinity Parish were an example of stewardship followed by all who have the responsibility of trusteeship or large means."

Evening service was read later in the day.

In view of the interest that has been manifested by the public in Wilfred Buckland's shields and banners, the Committee on Decoration has determined to have a key prepared setting forth in colors the devices and expounding their meaning. In order better to light them, 160 new incandescent lamps will be placed about the church.

A curious fact about the construction of Trinity Church has been developed in the placing of the decorations. The use of nails was not allowed. The first plan was to set the angels upon brackets, clamped around the stone columns in the nave. But when the angel was ready to be affixed it appeared that the continuation of the column above the spring of the arches was not stone, but plaster. The clamp was crushing it and had to be taken off.

To-day at noon the Rev. Dr. Rainsford will speak upon the question, "Where Shall We Place Our Strongest Churches, and How Maintain Them?"

Trinity's Bronze Doors.

In speaking of the bronze doors given to Trinity Church by William Waldorf Astor in memory of his father, John Jacob Astor, in the Magazine Supplement of THE TIMES last Sunday J. Massey Rhind was mentioned as the sculptor. The names of the two other sculptors who are identified with these artistic doors were unintentionally omitted. Carl Bitter was the sculptor of the panels in the central pair of doors; Charles Niehaus was the sculptor of the panels in the door at the southern entrance; while the panels in the door at the northern entrance were the work of Mr. Rhind.

A Name Protected by Injunction.

Judges Finletter and Gordon, sitting in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, have granted a preliminary injunction against George A. Hires and others restraining them from trading as George A. Hires & Co. in the manufacture of root beer. The injunction was issued in a suit brought by the Charles E. Hires Company, which alleged an intention on the part of defendants to put upon the market an imitation of its own product and take advantage of its reputation. The Philadelphia Judges say in their opinion: "It is not necessary now to pass upon the question of how far a family name may be the subject of a trade mark so as to exclude from its use others who lawfully bear it. The use of the family name in the present case only increases—most potently increases—the conjoined force and effect of respondents' other devices in working the deceptive simulation. The testimony in the case now before us, we think, makes it indubitably clear that the respondents' purpose—their sole and only purpose—was to fabricate an article of trade which in shape, color, designation of name and general appearance resembled the plaintiff's article, and thereby deceive and mislead the public and purchasers generally."

Bank of Commerce Moved.

The Bank of Commerce took possession of its new building, at Nassau and Cedar Streets, yesterday. The main offices are on the second story. During the day Cashier Duvall was busy showing friends of the bank through the new building.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE—Engagement ends Saturday, May 15.
Daily at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open 1 and 7 P. M. America's National Amusement Glory. No Free Tickets to Any One.
Buffalo Bill's Wild West
And Congress of Rough Riders of the World. Under the command of Col. W. F. Cody—Buffalo Bill.
The Exhibition That Means Something.
Admission, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1; box seats, $2 each. Box office open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS
EVERY DAY AND EVENING
SUPERB MUSIC EVERY EVENING
by the world-renowned military band of the 8th Mexican Cavalry and other talented artists.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. George Edwardes's Musical play. The Circus Girl.
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, Blanche Astley, James Bowers, Herbert Gresham, Cyril Scott. Everything new. "Merriest play in town."

LYCEUM at 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d. Matinée Thurs. & Sat., 2:10. A Rollicking farce.—Herald.
Mysterious Mr. Bugle.
With ANNIE RUSSELL, JOS. HOLLAND, etc., etc.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Last Mat. Sat. Last Week. Mrs. Fiske Season's Success.
TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.
Friday at 2. MRS. FISKE in DIVORCONS. Benefit Hahnemann Hospital Free Bed Fund.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

WEBER & FIELDS'
Music Hall, B'way & 29th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
"MR. NEW YORK, ESQ."
NEW REVIEW, WITH ALL STAR CAST.
Russell Bros., Harrigan, the Juggler, others in olio.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. 3d Crowded Month.
NEVER AGAIN.

Knickerbocker Theatre. 38th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. The New Comic Opera, BOSTONIANS. The Serenade.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinée Sat.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. LAST WEEK. 500th Performance Wednesday. Souvenirs. FRANK DANIELS.
WIZARD OF THE NILE.

CASINO TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. May 22d. Last Time in New York.
Russell-Fox-De Angelis
in "THE WEDDING DAY."

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
FANNY RICE in her new Comedy Concelt, —"AT THE FRENCH BALL"—

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN
Glass inclosed; fully protected against weather.
DAN LENO BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.
GRAND OP. HOUSE. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE CHERRY PICKERS.
NEXT WEEK E. H. SOTHERN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. THIRD MONTH. Monday, May 10, 50th Night. Souvenirs. Gayest Manhattan

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. 72D ANNUAL EXHIBITION N. W. Cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve. at 8, prompt. Mat. Sat. 2. OLGA NETHERSOLE. To-night ..... CAMILLE

HERALD SQ. Theatre. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. THE GIRL FROM PARIS. 200TH SOUVENIR PERFORMANCE, MAY 24.

14TH ST.